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R.

CÆSAR'S GALLIC WAR

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THE FOURTH BOOK

OF

C. Julius

CÆSAR'S GALLIC WAR

WITH A VOCABULARY

BY

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PREFACE

FOR some long time past it has been widely felt that a reduction in the cost of *Classical Works* used in schools generally, and more especially in those intended for boys of the middle classes, is at once desirable and not difficult of accomplishment. For the most part only portions of authors are read in the earlier stages of education, and a pupil is taken from one work to another in each successive half-year or term; so that a book needlessly large and proportionably expensive is laid aside after a short and but partial use.

In order, therefore, to meet what is certainly a want, Portions of the *Classical Writers* usually read in Schools are now being issued under the title of GRAMMAR SCHOOL TEXTS; while, at the request of various Masters, it has been determined to add to the series some portions of the *Greek Testament.*

Each TEXT is provided with a VOCABULARY of the words occurring in it. In every instance—with the exception of Eutropius and Æsop—the origin of a word, when known, is stated at the commencement of the article treating of it, if connected with

another Latin, or Greek word; at the end of it, if derived from any other source. Further still, the primary or etymological meaning is always given, within inverted commas, in Roman type, and so much also of each word's history as is needful to bring down its chain of meanings to the especial force, or forces, attaching to it in the particular "Text." In the Vocabularies, however, to Eutropius and Æsop—which are essentially books for beginners—the origin is given of those words alone which are formed from other Latin or Greek words respectively.

Moreover, as an acquaintance with the principles of GRAMMAR, as well as with ETYMOLOGY, is necessary to the understanding of a language, such points of construction as seem to require elucidation are concisely explained under the proper articles, or a reference is simply made to that rule in the *Public Schools Latin Primer*, or in *Parry's Elementary Greek Grammar*, which meets the particular difficulty. It occasionally happens, however, that more information is needed than can be gathered from the above-named works. When such is the case, whatever is requisite is supplied, in substance, from *Jelf's Greek Grammar*, *Winer's Grammar of New Testament Greek*, or the *Latin Grammars of Zumpt and Madvig*.

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C. JULII CÆSARIS

DE BELLO GALLICO

LIBER QUARTUS.

I. EĀ, quæ sequuta est, hieme, qui fuit annus Cneio Pompeio, Marco Crasso consulibus, Usipetes Germani, et item Tenchtheri, magnā cum multitudine hominum, flumen Rhenum transierunt, non longe a mari, quo Rhenus influit. Causa transeundi fuit, quòd, ab Suevis complures annos exagitati, bello premebantur et agriculturā prohibebantur. Suevorum gens est longe maxima et bellicosissima Germanorum omnium. Hi centum pagos habere dicuntur, ex quibus quotannis singula millia armatorum bellandi causā ex finibus educunt. Reliqui, qui domi manserint, se atque illos alunt. Hi rursus invicem anno post in armis sunt; illi domi remanent. Sic neque agricultura, nec ratio atque usus belli, intermittitur. Sed privati ac separati agri apud eos nihil est; neque longius anno remanere uno in loco incolendi causā licet. Neque multum frumento,

sed maximam partem lacte atque pecore vivunt, multumque sunt in venationibus; quæ res et cibi genere, et quotidianā exercitatione, et libertate vitæ (quòd, a pueris nullo officio aut disciplinā assuefacti, nihil omnino contra voluntatem faciant), et vires alit, et immani corporum magnitudine homines efficit. Atque in eam se consuetudinem adduxerunt, ut locis frigidissimis neque vestitūs, præter pelles, habeant quicquam (quarum propter exiguitatem magna est corporis pars aperta), et laventur in fluminibus.

II. Mercatoribus est ad eos aditus magis eò, ut, quæ bello ceperint, quibus vendant, habeant, quàm quò ullam rem ad se importari desiderent. Quinetiam jumentis, quibus maxime Gallia delectatur, quæque impenso parant pretio, Germani importatitiis non utuntur: sed quæ sunt apud eos nata, parva atque deformia, hæc quotidianā exercitatione, summi ut sint laboris, efficiunt. Equestribus prœliis sæpe ex equis desiliunt ac pedibus prœliantur, equosque eodem remanere vestigio assuefaciunt; ad quos se celeriter, quum usus est, recipiunt: neque eorum moribus turpius quicquam aut inertius habetur, quàm ephippiis uti. Itaque ad quemvis numerum ephippiatorum equitum, quamvis pauci, adire audent. Vinum ad se omnino importari non sinunt, quòd eā re ad laborem ferendum remollescere homines atque effeminari arbitrantur.

III. Publicè maximam putant esse laudem, quàm latissimè a suis finibus vacare agros: hac re significari,

magnum numerum civitatum suam vim sustinere non posse. Itaque unā ex parte a Suevis circiter millia passuum sexcenta agri vacare dicuntur. Ad alteram partem succedunt Ubii (quorum fuit civitas ampla atque florens, ut est captus Germanorum), et paulo quàm sunt ejusdem generis ceteri humaniores; propterea quod Rhenum attingunt, multumque ad eos mercatores ventitant, et ipsi propter propinquitatem Gallicis sunt moribus assuefacti. Hos quum Suevi, multis sæpe bellis experti, propter amplitudinem gravitatemque civitatis finibus expellere non potuissent, tamen vectigales sibi fecerunt, ac multo humiliores infirmioresque redegerunt.

IV. In eādem causā fuerunt Usipetes et Tenchtheri, quos supra diximus, qui complures annos Suevorum vim sustinuerunt; ad extremum tamen, agris expulsi et multis Germaniæ locis triennium vagati, ad Rhenum pervenerunt. Quas regiones Menapii incolebant, et ad utramque ripam fluminis agros, ædificia, vicosque habebant; sed tantæ multitudinis aditu perterriti, ex his ædificiis, quæ trans flumen habuerant, demigraverant, et, cis Rhenum dispositis præsidiis, Germanos transire prohibebant. Illi, omnia experti, quum neque vi contendere propter inopiam navium, neque clam transire propter custodias Menapiorum possent, reverti se in suas sedes regionesque simulaverunt; et, tridui viam progressi, rursus reverterunt; atque, omni hoc itinere unā nocte equitatu confecto, inscios inopinantesque Menapios oppresserunt, qui, de Germanorum

discessu per exploratores certiores facti, sine metu trans Rhenum in suos vicos remigraverant. His interfectis navibusque eorum occupatis, priusquam ea pars Menapiorum, quæ citra Rhenum quieta in suis sedibus erat, certior fieret, flumen transierunt, atque, omnibus eorum ædificiis occupatis, reliquam partem hiemis se eorum copiis aluerunt.

V. His de rebus Cæsar certior factus, et infirmitatem Gallorum veritus, quòd sunt in consiliis capiendis mobiles, et novis plerumque rebus student, nihil his committendum existimavit. Est autem hoc Gallicæ consuetudinis, uti et viatores, etiam invitos, consistere cogant, et, quod quisque eorum de quāque re audierit aut cognoverit, quærant; et mercatores in oppidis vulgus circumsistat, quibusque ex regionibus veniant, quasque ibi res cognoverint, pronuntiare cogant. His rumoribus atque auditionibus permoti de summis sæpe rebus consilia ineunt, quorum eos e vestigio pœnitere necesse est, quum incertis rumoribus serviant, et plerique ad voluntatem eorum ficta respondeant.

VI. Quā consuetudine cognitā, Cæsar, ne graviori bello occurreret, maturiùs quam consuerat ad exercitum proficiscitur. Eò quum venisset, ea, quæ fore suspicatus erat, facta cognovit; missas legationes a nonnullis civitatibus ad Germanos, invitatosque eos, uti ab Rheno discederent; omniaque quæ postulâssent, ab se fore parata. Quā spe adducti Germani latiùs jam vagabantur, et in fines Eburonum et Condrusorum, qui sunt Trevirorum clientes, per-

venerant. Principibus Galliæ evocatis, Cæsar ea quæ cognoverat dissimulanda sibi existimavit, eorumque animis permulsis et confirmatis, equitatuque imperato, bellum cum Germanis gerere constituit.

VII. Re frumentariā comparatā equitibusque delectis, iter in ea loca facere cœpit, quibus in locis esse Germanos audiebat. A quibus quum paucorum dierum iter abesset, legati ab his venerunt, quorum hæc fuit oratio: "Germanos neque priores Populo Romano bellum inferre, neque tamen recusare, si lacessantur, quin armis contendant; quòd Germanorum consuetudo hæc sit a majoribus tradita, quicumque bellum inferant, resistere, neque deprecari: hæc tamen dicere, venisse invitos, ejectos domo. Si suam gratiam Romani velint, posse eis utiles esse amicos: vel sibi agros attribuant, vel patiantur eos tenere, quos armis possederint. Sese unis Suevis concedere, quibus ne dii quidem immortales pares esse possint: reliquum quidem in terris esse neminem, quem non superare possint."

VIII. Ad hæc Cæsar, quæ visum est, respondit; sed exitus fuit orationis, "Sibi nullam cum his amicitiam esse posse, si in Galliā remanerent: neque verum esse, qui suos fines tueri non potuerint, alienos occupare: neque ullos in Galliā vacare agros qui dari, tantæ præsertim multitudini, sine injuriā possint. Sed licere, si velint, in Ubiorum finibus considere, quorum sint legati apud se, et de

Suevorum injuriis querantur, et a se auxilium petant: hoc se ab iis impetraturum."

IX. Legati hæc se ad suos relaturos dixerunt, et, re deliberatā, post diem tertium ad Cæsarem reversuros: interea ne propius se castra moveret, petierunt. Ne id quidem Cæsar ab se impetrari posse dixit: cognoverat enim, magnam partem equitatūs ab iis aliquot diebus antè prædandi frumentandique causā ad Ambivaritos trans Mosam missam. Hos exspectari equites, atque ejus rei causā moram interponi, arbitrabatur.

X. Mosa profluit ex monte Vosego, qui est in finibus Lingonum, et, parte quādam ex Rheno receptā, quæ appellatur Vahalis, insulam efficit Batavorum, neque longiùs ab eo millibus passuum octoginta in Oceanum transit. Rhenus autem oritur ex Lepontiis, qui Alpes incolunt, et longo spatio per fines Nantuatium, Helvetiorum, Sequanorum, Mediomatricorum, Tribocorum, Trevirorum citatus fertur; et, ubi Oceano appropinquat, in plures diffluit partes, multis ingentibusque insulis effectis —quarum pars magna a feris barbarisque nationibus incolitur, ex quibus sunt qui piscibus atque ovis avium vivere existimantur—multisque capitibus in Oceanum influit.

XI. Cæsar quum ab hoste non ampliùs passuum duodecim millibus abesset, ut erat constitutum, ad eum legati revertuntur: qui, in itinere congressi, magnopere, ne longiùs progrederetur, orabant. Quum id non impetrâssent, petebant, uti ad eos

equites, qui agmen antecessissent, præmitteret, eosque pugnā prohiberet; sibique uti potestatem faceret in Ubios legatos mittendi: quorum si Principes ac senatus sibi jurejurando fidem fecissent, eā conditione, quæ a Cæsare ferretur, se usuros ostendebant: ad has res conficiendas sibi tridui spatium daret. Hæc omnia Cæsar eodem illo pertinere arbitrabatur, ut, tridui morā interpositā, equites eorum, qui abessent, reverterentur: tamen sese non longiùs millibus passuum quatuor aquationis causā processurum eo die dixit: huc postero die quàm frequentissimi convenirent, ut de eorum postulatis cognosceret. Interim ad præfectos, qui cum omni equitatu antecesserant, mittit, qui nuntiarent, ne hostes prœlio lacesserent, et, si ipsi lacesserentur, sustinerent, quoad ipse cum exercitu propiùs accessisset.

XII. At hostes, ubi primùm nostros equites conspexerunt—quorum erat quinque millium numerus, quum ipsi non amplius octingentos equites haberent, quòd ii, qui frumentandi causā ierant trans Mosam, nondum redierant, nihil timentibus nostris, quòd legati eorum paulo antè a Cæsare discesserant, atque is dies induciis erat ab eis petitus—impetu facto, celeriter nostros perturbaverunt. Rursus resistentibus nostris, consuetudine suā ad pedes desiluerunt, suffossisque equis, compluribusque nostris dejectis, reliquos in fugam conjecerunt, atque ita perterritos egerunt, ut non prius fugā desisterent, quàm in conspectum agminis nostri venissent. In eo

prœlio ex equitibus nostris interficiuntur quatuor et septuaginta, in his vir fortissimus, Piso, Aquitanus, amplissimo genere natus, cujus avus in civitate suā regnum obtinuerat, amicus ab Senatu nostro appellatus. Hic quum fratri intercluso ab hostibus auxilium ferret, illum ex periculo eripuit: ipse, equo vulnerato dejectus, quoad potuit, fortissimè restitit. Quum circumventus, multis vulneribus acceptis, cecidisset, atque id frater, qui jam prœlio excesserat, procul animum advertisset, incitato equo se hostibus obtulit atque interfectus est.

XIII. Hoc facto prœlio, Cæsar neque jam sibi legatos audiendos neque conditiones accipiendas arbitrabatur ab his, qui per dolum atque insidias, petitā pace, ultro bellum intulissent: exspectare verò, dum hostium copiæ augerentur, equitatusque reverteretur, summæ dementiæ esse judicabat; et, cognitā Gallorum infirmitate, quantum jam apud eos hostes uno prœlio auctoritatis essent consequuti, sentiebat: quibus ad consilia capienda nihil spatii dandum existimabat. His constitutis rebus, et consilio cum legatis et quæstore communicato, ne quem diem pugnæ prætermitteret, opportunissima res accidit, quòd postridie ejus diei manè, eādem et perfidiā et simulatione usi Germani, frequentes, omnibus principibus majoribusque natu adhibitis, ad eum in castra venerunt; simul, ut dicebatur, sui purgandi causā, quòd contrà atque esset dictum, et ipsi petissent, prœlium pridie commisissent; simul ut, si quid possent, de induciis fallendo impetrarent.

Quos sibi Cæsar oblatos gavisus, illico retineri jussit; ipse omnes copias castris eduxit, equitatumque, quòd recenti prœlio perterritum esse existimabat, agmen subsequi jussit.

XIV. Acie triplici institutā, et celeriter octo millium itinere confecto, priùs ad hostium castra pervenit, quàm quid ageretur Germani sentire possent. Qui, omnibus rebus subito perterriti, et celeritate adventūs nostri, et discessu suorum, neque consilii habendi neque arma capiendi spatio dato, perturbantur, copiasne adversus hostem educere, an castra defendere, an fugā salutem petere, præstaret. Quorum timor quum fremitu et concursu significaretur, milites nostri, pristini diei perfidiā incitati, in castra irruperunt. Quorum qui celeriter arma capere potuerunt, paulisper nostris restiterunt, atque inter carros impedimentaque prœlium commiserunt: at reliqua multitudo puerorum mulierumque—nam cum omnibus suis domo excesserant Rhenumque transierant—passim fugere cœpit; ad quos consectandos Cæsar equitatum misit.

XV. Germani, post tergum clamore audito, quum suos interfici viderent, armis abjectis signisque militaribus relictis, se ex castris ejecerunt: et, quum ad confluentem Mosæ et Rheni pervenissent, reliquā fugā desperatā, magno numero interfecto, reliqui se in flumen præcipitaverunt, atque ibi timore, lassitudine, vi fluminis oppressi perierunt. Nostri ad unum omnes incolumes, perpaucis vulneratis, ex tanti belli timore, quum hostium numerus capitum

quadringentorum et triginta millium fuisset, se in castra receperunt. Cæsar his, quos in castris retinuerat, discedendi potestatem fecit; illi supplicia cruciatūsque Gallorum veriti, quorum agros vexaverant, remanere se apud eum velle dixerunt. His Cæsar libertatem concessit.

XVI. Germanico bello confecto, multis de causis Cæsar statuit sibi Rhenum esse transeundum: quarum illa fuit justissima, quòd, quum videret, Germanos tam facilè impelli, ut in Galliam venirent, suis quoque rebus eos timere voluit, quum intelligerent, et posse et audere Populi Romani exercitum Rhenum transire. Accessit etiam, quòd illa pars equitatūs Usipetum et Tenchtherorum, quam supra commemoravi prædandi frumentandique causā Mosam transisse neque prœlio interfuisse, post fugam suorum se trans Rhenum in fines Sigambrorum receperat seque cum iis conjunxerat. Ad quos quum Cæsar nuntios misisset, qui postularent, eos, qui sibi Galliæque bellum intulissent, sibi dederent, responderunt: "Populi Romani imperium Rhenum finire: si, se invito Germanos in Galliam transire non æquum existimaret, cur sui quicquam esse imperii aut potestatis trans Rhenum postularet?" Ubii autem, qui uni ex Transrhenanis ad Cæsarem legatos miserant, amicitiam fecerant, obsides dederant, magnopere orabant, "ut sibi auxilium ferret, quòd graviter ab Suevis premerentur; vel, si id facere occupationibus reipublicæ prohiberetur, exercitum modò Rhenum transporta-

ret: id sibi ad auxilium spemque reliqui temporis satis futurum: tantum esse nomen atque opinionem ejus exercitūs, Ariovisto pulso et hoc novissimo prœlio facto, etiam ad ultimas Germanorum nationes, uti opinione et amicitiā Populi Romani tuti esse possint. Navium magnam copiam ad transportandum exercitum pollicebantur."

XVII. Cæsar his de causis, quas commemoravi, Rhenum transire decreverat; sed navibus transire, neque satis tutum esse arbitrabatur, neque suæ neque Populi Romani dignitatis esse statuebat. Itaque, etsi summa difficultas faciendi pontis proponebatur, propter latitudinem, rapiditatem, altitudinemque fluminis, tamen id sibi contendendum, aut aliter non transducendum exercitum, existimabat. Rationem pontis hanc instituit. Tigna bina sesquipedalia, paulùm ab imo præacuta, dimensa ad altitudinem fluminis, intervallo pedum duorum inter se jungebat. Hæc quum machinationibus immissa in flumen defixerat fistucisque adegerat, non sublicæ modo directa ad perpendiculum, sed prona ac fastigata, ut secundum naturam fluminis procumberent; iis item contraria bina, ad eundem modum juncta, intervallo pedum quadragenûm, ab inferiore parte, contra vim atque impetum fluminis conversa statuebat. Hæc utraque insuper bipedalibus trabibus immissis, quantùm eorum tignorum junctura distabat, binis utrimque fibulis ab extremā parte distinebantur: quibus disclusis atque in contrariam partem revinctis, tanta erat operis firmitudo,

haberent, aut quibus institutis uterentur, neque qui essent ad majorum navium multitudinem idonei portūs, reperire poterat.

XXI. Ad hæc cognoscenda, priusquam periculum faceret, idoneum esse arbitratus Caium Volusenum, cum navi longā præmittit. Huic mandat, uti, exploratis omnibus rebus, ad se quamprimum revertatur: ipse cum omnibus copiis in Morinos proficiscitur, quòd inde erat brevissimus in Britanniam transjectus. Huc naves undique ex finitimis regionibus et, quam superiore æstate ad Veneticum bellum fecerat, classem jubet convenire. Interim, consilio ejus cognito et per mercatores perlato ad Britannos, a compluribus ejus insulæ civitatibus ad eum legati veniunt, qui polliceantur obsides dare atque imperio Populi Romani obtemperare. Quibus auditis, liberaliter pollicitus, hortatusque ut in eā sententiā permanerent, eos domum remittit, et cum his unà Commium—quem ipse, Atrebatibus superatis, regem ibi constituerat, cujus et virtutem et consilium probabat, et quem sibi fidelem arbitrabatur, cujusque auctoritas in iis regionibus magni habebatur—mittit. Huic imperat, quas possit adeat civitates, horteturque ut Populi Romani fidem sequantur, seque celeriter eò venturum nuntiet. Volusenus, perspectis regionibus, quantum ei facultatis dari potuit, qui navi egredi ac se barbaris committere non auderet, quinto die ad Cæsarem revertitur; quæque ibi perspexisset renuntiat.

XXII. Dum in his locis Cæsar navium parand-

arum causā moratur, ex magnā parte Morinorum ad eum legati venerunt, qui se de superioris temporis consilio excusarent, quòd homines barbari, et nostræ consuetudinis imperiti, bellum Populo Romano fecissent, seque ea, quæ imperâsset, facturos pollicerentur. Hoc sibi satis opportunè Cæsar accidisse arbitratus, quòd neque post tergum hostem relinquere volebat, neque belli gerendi, propter anni tempus, facultatem habebat, neque has tantularum rerum occupationes sibi Britanniæ anteponendas judicabat, magnum his obsidum numerum imperat. Quibus adductis, eos in fidem recepit. Navibus circiter octoginta onerariis coactis contractisque, quot satis esse ad duas transportandas legiones existimabat, quicquid præterea navium longarum habebat, quæstori, legatis, præfectisque distribuit. Huc accedebant octodecim onerariæ naves, quæ ex eo loco ab millibus passuum octo vento tenebantur, quominus in eundem portum pervenire possent. Has equitibus distribuit. Reliquum exercitum Quinto Titurio Sabino et Lucio Aurunculeio Cottæ, legatis, in Menapios atque in eos pagos Morinorum, ab quibus ad eum legati non venerant, deducendum dedit. Publium Sulpitium Rufum legatum cum eo præsidio, quod satis esse arbitrabatur, portum tenere jussit.

XXIII. His constitutis rebus, nactus idoneam ad navigandum tempestatem, tertiā fere vigiliā solvit, equitesque in ulteriorem portum progredi, et naves conscendere, et se sequi jussit: a quibus

quum id paulo tardiùs esset administratum, ipse horā diei circiter quartā cum primis navibus Britanniam attigit, atque ibi in omnibus collibus expositas hostium copias armatas conspexit. Cujus loci hæc erat natura: adeo montibus angustis mare continebatur, uti ex locis superioribus in litus telum adjici posset. Hunc ad egrediendum nequaquam idoneum arbitratus locum, dum reliquæ naves eò convenirent, ad horam nonam in anchoris exspectavit. Interim legatis tribunisque militum convocatis, et quæ ex Voluseno cognôsset, et quæ fieri vellet, ostendit, monuitque—ut rei militaris ratio, maximè ut maritimæ res postularent, ut quæ celerem atque instabilem motum haberent—ad nutum et ad tempus omnes res ab iis administrarentur. His dimissis, et ventum et æstum uno tempore nactus secundum, dato signo et sublatis anchoris, circiter millia passuum septem ab eo loco progressus aperto ac plano litore naves constituit.

XXIV. At barbari, consilio Romanorum cognito, præmisso equitatu et essedariis, quo plerumque genere in prœliis uti consuêrunt, reliquis copiis subsequuti, nostros navibus egredi prohibebant. Erat ob has causas summa difficultas, quòd naves, propter magnitudinem, nisi in alto, constitui non poterant; militibus autem, ignotis locis, impeditis manibus, magno et gravi armorum onere oppressis, simul et de navibus desiliendum, et in fluctibus consistendum, et cum hostibus erat pugnandum: quum illi aut ex arido, aut paululum in aquam

progressi, omnibus membris expediti, notissimis locis, audacter tela conjicerent, et equos insuefactos incitarent. Quibus rebus nostri perterriti, atque hujus omnino generis pugnæ imperiti, non eādem alacritate ac studio, quo in pedestribus uti prœliis consueverant, utebantur.

XXV. Quod ubi Cæsar animum advertit, naves longas, quarum et species erat barbaris inusitatior, et motus ad usum expeditior, paulùm removeri ab onerariis navibus, et remis incitari, et ad latus apertum hostium constitui, atque inde fundis, sagittis, tormentis, hostes propelli ac summoveri jussit: quæ res magno usui nostris fuit. Nam, et navium figurā, et remorum motu, et inusitato genere tormentorum permoti, barbari constiterunt, ac paulùm modò pedem retulerunt. Atque nostris militibus cunctantibus, maximè propter altitudinem maris, qui decimæ legionis aquilam ferebat, contestatus deos, ut ea res legioni feliciter eveniret, "Desilite," inquit, "commilitones, nisi vultis aquilam hostibus prodere: ego certe meum reipublicæ atque imperatori officium præstitero." Hoc quum magnā voce dixisset, ex navi se projecit, atque in hostes aquilam ferre cœpit. Tum nostri, cohortati inter se, ne tantum dedecus admitteretur, universi ex navi desiluerunt: hos item ex proximis navibus quum conspexissent, subsequuti hostibus appropinquârunt.

XXVI. Pugnatum est ab utrisque acriter; nostri tamen, quòd neque ordines servare, neque firmiter insistere, neque signa subsequi poterant, atque alius

aliâ ex navi, quibuscumque signis occurrerat, se aggregabat, magnoopere perturbabantur. Hostes verò, notis omnibus vadis, ubi ex litore aliquos singulares ex navi egredientes conspexerant, incitatis equis impeditos adoriebantur: plures paucos circumsistebant: alii ab latere aperto in universos tela conjiciebant. Quod quum animum advertisset Cæsar, scaphas longarum navium, item speculatoria navigia militibus compleri jussit, et, quos laborantes conspexerat, iis subsidia submittebat. Nostri, simul in arido constiterunt, suis omnibus consequutis, in hostes impetum fecerunt, atque eos in fugam dederunt, neque longiùs prosequi potuerunt, quòd equites cursum tenere atque insulam capere non potuerant. Hoc unum ad pristinam fortunam Cæsari defuit.

XXVII. Hostes prœlio superati, simul atque se ex fugā receperunt, statim ad Cæsarem legatos de pace miserunt: obsides daturos, quæque imperâsset sese facturos, polliciti sunt. Unà cum his legatis Commius Atrebas venit, quem supra demonstraveram a Cæsare in Britanniam præmissum. Hunc illi e navi egressum, quum ad eos oratoris modo imperatoris mandata perferret, comprehenderant atque in vincula conjecerant: tum, prœlio facto, remiserunt et in petendā pace ejus rei culpam in multitudinem contulerunt, et propter imprudentiam ut ignosceretur, petiverunt. Cæsar questus, quòd, quum ultro in continentem legatis missis pacem ab se petissent, bellum sine causā intulissent, ignoscere imprudentiæ dixit, obsidesque imperavit: quorum

illi partem statim dederunt, partem, ex longinquioribus locis arcessitam, paucis diebus sese daturos dixerunt. Interea suos remigrare in agros jusserunt, principesque undique convenire et se civitatesque suas Cæsari commendare cœperunt.

XXVIII. His rebus pace confirmatā, post diem quartum, quàm est in Britanniam ventum, naves octodecim, de quibus suprà demonstratum est, quæ equites sustulerant, ex superiore portu leni vento solverunt. Quæ quum appropinquarent Britanniæ, et ex castris viderentur, tanta tempestas subitò coorta est, ut nulla earum cursum tenere posset, sed aliæ eòdem, unde erant profectæ, referrentur; aliæ ad inferiorem partem insulæ, quæ est propius solis occasum, magno sui cum periculo dejicerentur : quæ tamen, anchoris jactis, quum fluctibus complerentur, necessario adversā nocte in altum provectæ, continentem petierunt..

XXIX. Eādem nocte accidit, ut esset luna plena, qui dies maritimos æstūs maximos in Oceano efficere consuevit; nostrisque id erat incognitum. Ita uno tempore et longas naves, quibus Cæsar exercitum transportandum curaverat, quasque in aridum subduxerat, æstus complebat; et onerarias, quæ ad anchoras erant deligatæ, tempestas afflictabat; neque ulla nostris facultas aut administrandi, aut auxiliandi, dabatur. Compluribus navibus fractis, reliquæ quum essent—funibus, anchoris, reliquisque armamentis amissis—ad navigandum inutiles, magna (id quod necesse erat accidere)

totius exercitus perturbatio facta est: neque enim naves erant aliæ, quibus reportari possent; et omnia deerant, quæ ad reficiendas eas usui sunt, et, quòd omnibus constabat hiemari in Gallia oportere, frumentum his in locis in hiemem provisum non erat.

XXX. Quibus rebus cognitis, principes Britanniæ, qui post prœlium factum ad ea, quæ jusserat Cæsar, facienda convenerant, inter se colloquuti, quum equites et naves et frumentum Romanis deesse intelligerent, et paucitatem militum ex castrorum exiguitate cognoscerent, quæ hoc erant etiam angustiora, quòd sine impedimentis Cæsar legiones transportaverat, optimum factu esse duxerunt, rebellione factā, frumento commeatuque nostros prohibere, et rem in hiemem producere, quòd, iis superatis aut reditu interclusis, neminem postea belli inferendi causā in Britanniam transiturum confidebant. Itaque, rursus conjuratione factā, paulatim ex castris discedere, ac suos clam ex agris deducere cœperunt.

XXXI. At Cæsar, etsi nondum eorum consilia cognoverat, tamen et ex eventu navium suarum, et ex eo, quòd obsides dare intermiserant, fore id, quod accidit, suspicabatur. Itaque ad omnes casūs subsidia comparabat: nam et frumentum ex agris quotidie in castra conferebat, et, quæ gravissimè afflictæ erant naves, earum materiā atque ære ad reliquas reficiendas utebatur, et, quæ ad eas res erant usui, ex continenti comportari jubebat. Itaque,

quum id summo studio a militibus administraretur, duodecim navibus amissis, reliquis ut navigari commodè posset, effecit.

XXXII. Dum ea geruntur, legione ex consuetudine unā frumentatum missā, quæ appellabatur septima, neque ullā ad id tempus belli suspicione interpositā, quum pars hominum in agris remaneret, pars etiam in castra ventitaret, ii, qui pro portis castrorum in statione erant, Cæsari renuntiârunt, pulverem majorem, quàm consuetudo ferret, in eā parte videri, quam in partem legio iter fecisset. Cæsar id, quod erat, suspicatus, aliquid novi a barbaris initum consilii, cohortes, quæ in stationibus erant, secum in eam partem proficisci, duas ex reliquis in stationem succedere, reliquas armari et confestim sese subsequi jussit. Quum paulo longiùs a castris processisset, suos ab hostibus premi, atque ægrè sustinere, et, confertā legione, ex omnibus partibus tela conjici, animum advertit. Nam quòd, omni ex reliquis partibus demesso frumento, pars una erat reliqua, suspicati hostes huc nostros esse venturos, noctu in silvis delituerant: tum dispersos, depositis armis, in metendo occupatos, subito adorti, paucis interfectis, reliquos incertis ordinibus perturbaverant: simul equitatu atque essedis circumdederant.

XXXIII. Genus hoc est ex essedis pugnæ: primò per omnes partes perequitant, et tela conjiciunt, atque ipso terrore equorum, et strepitu rotarum, ordines plerumque perturbant; et, quum se

inter equitum turmas insinuaverint, ex esssedis desiliunt et pedibus prœliantur. Aurigæ interim paulatim ex prœlio excedunt, atque ita curru se collocant, ut, si illi a multitudine hostium premantur, expeditum ad suos receptum habeant. Ita mobilitatem equitum, stabilitatem peditum, in prœliis præstant; ac tantum usu quotidiano et exercitatione efficiunt, uti, in declivi ac præcipiti loco, incitatos equos sustinere, et brevi moderari ac flectere, et per temonem percurrere, et in jugo insistere, et inde se in currûs citissimè recipere consuerint.

XXXIV. Quibus rebus, perturbatis nostris novitate pugnæ, tempore opportunissimo Cæsar auxilium tulit: namque ejus adventu hostes constiterunt, nostri se ex timore receperunt. Quo facto, ad lacessendum et ad committendum prœlium alienum esse tempus arbitratus, suo se loco continuit, et, brevi tempore intermisso, in castra legiones reduxit. Dum hæc geruntur, nostris omnibus occupatis, qui erant in agris, reliqui discesserunt. Sequutæ sunt continuos complures dies tempestates, quæ et nostros in castris continerent, et hostem a pugnā prohiberent. Interim barbari nuntios in omnes partes dimiserunt, paucitatemque nostrorum militum suis prædicaverunt, et, quanta prædæ faciendæ atque in perpetuum sui liberandi facultas daretur, si Romanos castris expulissent, demonstraverunt. His rebus celeriter magnā multitudine peditatûs equitatûsque coactā, ad castra venerunt.

XXXV. Cæsar, etsi idem, quod superioribus

diebus acciderat, fore videbat, ut, si essent hostes pulsi, celeritate periculum effugerent; tamen nactus equites circiter triginta, quos Commius Atrebas, de quo antè dictum est, secum transportaverat, legiones in acie pro castris constituit. Commisso prœlio, diutius nostrorum militum impetum hostes ferre non potuerunt, ac terga verterunt. Quos tanto spatio sequuti, quantum cursu et viribus efficere potuerunt, complures ex iis occiderunt; deinde, omnibus longè latèque afflictis incensisque, se in castra receperunt.

XXXVI. Eodem die legati, ab hostibus missi ad Cæsarem de pace, venerunt. His Cæsar numerum obsidum, quem antea imperaverat, duplicavit, eosque in continentem adduci jussit, quòd, propinquā die æquinoctii, infirmis navibus, hiemi navigationem subjiciendam non existimabat. Ipse, idoneam tempestatem nactus, paulò post mediam noctem naves solvit, quæ omnes incolumes ad continentem pervenerunt; sed ex his onerariæ duæ eosdem, quos reliquæ, portūs capere non potuerunt, et paulo infrā delatæ sunt.

XXXVII. Quibus ex navibus quum essent expositi milites circiter trecenti, atque in castra contenderent, Morini, quos Cæsar, in Britanniam proficiscens, pacatos reliquerat, spe prædæ adducti, primò non ita magno suorum numero circumsteterunt, ac, si sese interfici nollent, arma ponere jusserunt. Quum illi, orbe facto, sese defenderent, celeriter ad clamorem hominum circiter millia sex

convenerunt. Quâ re nuntiatâ, Cæsar omnem ex castris equitatum suis auxilio misit. Interim nostri milites impetum hostium sustinuerunt, atque amplius horis quatuor fortissime pugnaverunt, et, paucis vulneribus acceptis, complures ex iis occiderunt. Postea vero quam equitatus noster in conspectum venit, hostes abjectis armis terga verterunt, magnusque eorum numerus est occisus.

XXXVIII. Cæsar postero die Titum Labienum legatum cum iis legionibus, quas ex Britanniâ reduxerat, in Morinos, qui rebellionem fecerant, misit. Qui, quum propter siccitates paludum, quo se reciperent, non haberent—quo perfugio superiore anno fuerant usi—omnes fere in potestatem Labieni venerunt. At Quintus Titurius et Lucius Cotta, legati, qui in Menapiorum fines legiones duxerant, omnibus eorum agris vastatis, frumentis succisis, ædificiis incensis, quod Menapii se omnes in densissimas silvas abdiderant, se ad Cæsarem receperunt. Cæsar in Belgis omnium legionum hiberna constituit. Eo duæ omnino civitates ex Britanniâ obsides miserunt; reliquæ neglexerunt. His rebus gestis, ex literis Cæsaris dierum viginti supplicatio a senatu decreta est.

VOCABULARY.

ABBREVIATIONS.

a. *or* act.	active.
abl.	ablative.
acc.	accusative.
acc. to	according to.
adj.	adjective.
adv.	adverb.
c = cum.	with.
cf. = confer	compare.
ch.	chapter.
comm. gen.	common gender.
comp.	comparative degree.
conj.	conjunction.
contr.	contracted.
dat.	dative.
def. defect..	defective.
dem. demonstr.	demonstrative.
dep.	deponent.
desid.	desiderative.
dissyll.	dissyllable.
esp.	especially.
etym.	etymology.
f.	feminine.
folld.	followed.
fr.	from.
freq.	frequentative.
fut.	future.
gen.	genitive.
gov.	governing.
Gr.	Greek.
imperf.	imperfect.
inch.	inchoative.
ind. *or* indic.	indicative.
indecl.	indeclinable.
indef.	indefinite.
inf. *or* infin.	infinitive.
intens.	intensive.
interj.	interjection.
interrog.	interrogative.
irr. *or* irreg.	irregular.
m.	masculine.
n. *or* neut.	neuter.
nom.	nominative
num.	numeral.
obsol.	obsolete.
ord.	ordinal.
p. *or* part.	participle.
pa.	participial adj.
pass.	passive.
perf.	perfect.
pers.	person, personal.
pluperf.	pluperfect.
plur.	plural.
pos.	positive degree.
poss.	possessive.
prep.	preposition.
pres.	present.
prob.	probably.
pron.	pronoun.
[§]	paragraph in Public Schools Latin Primer.
rel.	relative.
Sans.	Sanscrit.
semi-dep.	semi-deponent.
sing.	singular.
subj.	subjunctive.
sup.	superlative; supine.
trisyll.	trisyllable.
t. t.	technical term.
uncontr.	uncontracted.
v. a.	verb active.
v. dep.	verb deponent.
v. n.	verb neuter.
voc.	vocative.
=	equal to.

N.B.—The figures before v. a., v. dep., and v. n., denote the conjugation of the verb.

Where the etymology is not given, the word is of very uncertain or unknown origin.

Such forms and meanings of words, as do not belong to the text, are not inserted in the Vocabulary.

VOCABULARY.

N.B. For ADDENDA see p. 80

ab (a), prep. gov. abl.: **1.** *From, away from.* — **2.** *On the side of; in the direction of.*—**3.** Without Abl. of place, and in combination with Abl. of distance: *Away, off:* ab millibus passuum octo, *eight miles off*, ch. 22. —**4.** *On, at, in.*—**5.** Of the agent: *By* [akin to Gr. ἀπ-ό; Sans. *ap-a*].

ab-do, dĭdi, dĭtum, dĕre, 3. v. a. [ăb, "away"; do, "to put"] ("To put away *or* remove"; hence) With personal pron. in reflexive force: *To hide, or conceal, one's self* by withdrawing. — Folld. by *in* with Acc.: *To go into* a place *and hide one's self.*

abjectus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of abjĭcio.

ab-jĭcio, jĕci, jectum, jĭcĕre, 3. v. a. [for ab-jăcio; fr. ăb, "away"; jăcio, "to throw"] *To throw,* or *fling, away.*—Pass.: **ab-jĭcior,** jectus sum, jĭci.

ab-sum, fŭi, esse, v. n. [ăb, "away"; sum, "to be"] *To be away; to be absent* or *distant.*

ac; see atque.

ac-cēdo, cessi, cessum, cēdĕre, 3. v. n. [for ad-cēdo; fr. ad, "to"; cēdo, "to go"] **1.** *To go to* or *up to; to draw near, approach.*—**2.** *To be added.* — Impers.: **accessit,** *it was added.*

acceptus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of accipio.

ac-cĭdo, cĭdi, no sup., cĭdĕre, 3. v. n. [for ad-cădo; fr. ad, "upon"; cădo, "to fall"] ("To fall upon"; hence) *To fall out, happen, come to pass.*

accĭpiendus, a, um, Gerundive of accipio.

ac-cĭpio, cēpi, ceptum, cĭpĕre, 3. v. a. [for ad-căpio; fr. ad, "to"; căpio, "to take"] ("To take to" one's self; hence) *To receive.* — Pass.: **ac-cĭpior,** ceptus sum, cĭpi.

ăc-ies, ĭēi, f. [AC, root of ăc-ŭo, "to sharpen"] ("An edge *or* sharp edge"; hence) Milit. t. t.: *Order,* or *line, of battle.*

ăcr-ĭter, adv. [ăcer, acr-is, "sharp"] *Sharply, vigorously.* (☞ Comp.: ăcr-ius; Sup.: ăcer-rĭme.)

ăd, prep. gov. acc.: **1.** *To, up to.*—**2.** *At, on.*—**3.** *Towards, in the direction of.*—**4.** *To* or *for.*—**5.** *For the purpose of.*—**6.** *According to, after.*—**7.** In replies: *To, unto.*

ad-dūco, duxi, ductum, dūcĕre, 3. v. a. [ăd, "to"; dūco, "to lead"] **1.** *To lead,* or *bring, to* or *up.*—**2.** *To bring into* a habit, *etc.*—**3.** *To lead on, induce.* —Pass.: **ad-dūcor,** ductus sum, duci

adductus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of addūco.

ădēgĕram, pluperf. indic. of adĭgo.

1. **ăd-ĕo**, īvi *or* ĭi, ĭtum, īre, v. n. [ad, "to"; ĕo, "to go"] *To go to, approach.*

2. **ăd-ĕo**, adv. [prob. for ăd-ĕom; fr. ăd, "to *or* up to"; ĕom (=ĕum), old acc. of pron. is] ("To, *or* up to, this"; hence) *So, so much, so very.*

ădhĭbendus, a, um, Gerundive of ădhĭbĕo.

ăd-hĭbĕo, hĭbŭi, hĭbĭtum, hĭbēre, 2. v. a. [for ăd-hăbĕo; fr. ăd, "to"; hăbĕo, "to hold"] ("To hold to" something; hence) Of a plan, *etc.*: With *in* c. Acc.: *To admit to, take into.*—Pass.: **ăd-hĭbĕor**, hĭbĭtus sum, hĭbēri.

ăd-ĭgo, ēgi, actum, ĭgĕre, 3. v. a. [for ăd-ăgo; fr. ăd, "to"; ago, "to drive"] ("To drive to"; hence) Of piles, *etc.*: *To drive home, ram in.*

ădĭ-tus, tūs, m. [ădĕo, "to go to," through root ADI] ("A going to"; hence) *Means of approach, access.*

ădissem, pluperf. subj. of 1. ădĕo.

adjectus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of adjĭcĭo.

ad-jĭcĭo, jēci, jectum, jĭcĕre, 3. v. a. [for ăd-jăcĭo; fr. ăd, "on *or* upon"; jăcĭo, "to cast"] *To cast,* or *throw, upon.*—Pass.: **ad-jĭcĭor**, jectus sum, jĭci.

admĭnistrandi, Gerund in di fr. administro.

ad-mĭnistro, mĭnistrāvi, mĭnistrātum, mĭnistrāre, 1. v. a. [ăd, "to"; mĭnistro, "to act the part of a *minister* or servant"] ("To act the part of a *minister* to"; hence) *To take in hand, manage; to execute, carry out, perform.*—Pass.: **ad-mĭnistror**, *mĭnistrātus sum,* mĭnistrāri.

ad-mitto, mīsi, missum, mittĕre, 3. v. a. [ăd, "to"; mitto, "to allow to go"] ("To allow to go to" one's self; hence) Of disgrace, a disgraceful act, *etc.*: *To incur, commit.*

ăd-ŏrĭor, ortus sum, ŏrīri, 4. v. dep. [ăd, "against"; ŏrĭor, "to rise"] ("To rise against"; hence) *To attack, assault, assail.*

ădortus, a, um, P. perf. of ădŏrĭor.

adven-tus, tūs, m. [advĕnĭo, "to come to"] ("A coming to" a person *or* thing; hence, the act being regarded as complete) *Arrival.*

1. **adver-sus**, sa, sum, adj. [for advert-sus, fr. advert-o, "to turn towards"] ("Turned towards"; hence, "opposite, contrary"; hence) *Unfavourable.*

2. **ad-versus**, prep. gov. acc. [ăd, "towards"; versus, "turned"] ("Turned towards"; hence) In hostile sense: *Against.*

ad-verto, verti, versum, vertĕre, 3. v. a. [ăd, "to"; verto, "to turn"] *To turn to* or *towards:* animum advertĕre, *to turn the mind to* a thing, i.e. *to perceive, observe.*

ædĭfĭc-ĭum, ĭi, n. [ædĭfĭc-o, "to build"] *A building* of any kind.

ægr-e, adv. [æger, ægr-i, "ill, sick"] ("After the manner of the *æger*"; hence) *With difficulty.*

æqu-ĭ-noct-ĭum, ĭi, n. [æqu-us, "equal"; (i) connecting vowel; nox, noct-is, "night"] ("The thing pertaining to equal night"; hence) *The equinox.*

æquus, a, um, adj. ("Pertaining to one" kind, nature, *etc.*; hence, "level, smooth, even"; hence) *Fair, just, equitable* [akin to Sans. *ekas*, "one"].

æs, æris, n. *Bronze, copper* [akin to Sans. *ayas*, "iron"].

æs-tas, tatis, f. ("The burn-

ing season"; hence) *Summer* [akin to αἴθ-ω, "to burn"].

æs-tus, tūs, m. ("A burning"; hence, of fire, "a waving, *or* rolling, motion"; hence) Of the sea: *The tide.*

afflictus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of affligo.

af-flīgo, flixi, flictum, flīgĕre, 3. v. a. [for ad-flīgo; fr. ăd, "to"; flīgo, "to dash *or* strike"] ("To dash *or* strike to" the ground; "to overthrow"; hence) Of vessels: *To shatter, damage.*—Pass.: **af-flīgor**, flictus sum, flīgi.

ăger, ăgri, m. **1.** *A field, land.* Plur.: *Fields, the country.* — **2.** *Territory* [akin to Sans. *ajr-as*; Gr. ἀγρ-ός; cf. English *acre*].

ag-grĕgo, grĕgāvi, grĕgātum, grĕgāre, 1. v. a. [for ad-grĕgo; fr. ăd, "to"; grex, grĕg-is, "a flock"] ("To lead to a flock"; hence) Folld. by Personal pron. in reflexive force and Dat.: *To attach one's self,* etc., *to.*

ag-men, mĭnis, n. [ăg-o] ("That which is put in motion"; hence) **1.** *The march,* or *passage,* of an army. — **2.** *An army* on march; *a column* advancing, *etc.*

ăgo, ēgi, actum, ăgĕre, 3. v. a. ("To put, *or* set, in motion"; hence) **1.** *To drive.*—**2.** Of actions in general: *To do, perform, undertake.* — Pass.: **ăgor**, actus sum, ăgi [Gr. ἄγω].

ăgr-ĭ-cul-tūra, tūræ, f. [for ăgr-ĭ-col-tūra; fr. ăger, ăgr-i; (i) connecting vowel; cŏlo, "to till"] *A tilling of the land; tillage, agriculture.*

ălăcr-ĭtas, ĭtātis, f. [ălăcer, ălăcr-is, "quick, active"] ("The state, *or* quality, of the *alacer*"; hence) *Alacrity, ardour.*

ălĭ-ēnus, ēna, ēnum, adj. [ălĭ-us, "another"] **1.** *Belonging to another.*—**2.** *Unfavourable, unsuitable:* folld. by *ad* at ch. 34.

ălĭ-qui, qua, quod (Gen.: ălĭcūjus; Dat.: ălĭcui; Plur.: ali-qui, quæ, qua), indef. pron. adj. [ălĭ-us; qui (indefinite pron.), "any"] ("Another be it any"; hence) *Some.*

ălĭ-quis, quid (Gen.: ălĭcūjus; Dat.: ălĭcui; Fem. Sing. and Neut. Plur. not used), indef. pron. subst. [ălĭ-us; quis] *Some one, somebody; something.*—Neut. with Gen. of 1st or 2nd decl.: *Something of=some.*

ălĭ-quot, indef. num. adj. indecl. [ălĭ-us; quot, "as many"] *Some, several.*

ăl-ĭter, adv. [ăl-is, old form of ăl-ĭus] *In another manner, otherwise.*

ăl-ĭus, ĭa, ĭud (Gen.: ălĭus; Dat.: ălĭi), adj. *Another, other,* of many: ălĭus . . . ălĭus, *one . . . another.*—As Subst.: **ălĭi**, ōrum, m. plur. *Other persons, others:* ălĭi . . . ălĭi, *some . . . others* [akin to ἄλ-λος].

ăl-o, ŭi, ĭtum *and* tum, ĕre, 3. v. a.: **1.** *To nourish, maintain,* etc.—**2.** *To foster, cherish* [akin to Gr. ἀλ-θω, "to make to grow"].

Alp-es, ĭum, f. plur. ("The high things," *or* "the white things") *The Alps;* the lofty mountain-range between Italy, France, and Switzerland [akin either to Celtic *Alp*, "a height *or* eminence"; or to Gr. ἀλφ-ός, "white"].

al-ter, tĕra, tĕrum (Gen.: altĕrĭus; Dat.: altĕri), adj. *The other* of two: alter . . . alter, *the one . . . the other.*

alt-ĭtūdo, ĭtūdĭnis, f. [alt-us, "high"] "The quality of the *altus*"; hence) *Depth* of a river.

altum, i; see altus.

al-tus, ta, tum, adj. [ăl-o, "to nourish"] ("Nourished; grown great, *or* increased, by nourishment"; hence) **1.** High,

lofty.—**2.** *Deep.*—As Subst.: **al-tum,** i, n. *The deep; the main* or *open sea.*

Ambivarĭti, ōrum, m. plur. *The Ambivariti;* a people of ancient Gaul, near the Mosa (Meuse).

ămīc-ĭtia, ĭtiæ, f. [ămīc-us, "a friend"] ("The quality of the *amicus*"; hence) *Friendship.*

1. **ăm-īcus,** īca, īcum, adj. [am-o] *Loving, friendly, kind.*—As Subst.: **ămīcus,** i, m. *A friend.*

2. **ămīcus,** i; see 1. ămīcus.

āmissus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of āmitto.

ā-mitto, mīsi, missum, mittĕre, 3. v. a. [ā, "from"; mitto, "to let go"] ("To let go from one; to let slip"; hence) *To lose.*—Pass.: **ā-mittor,** missus sum, mitti.

ampl-ĭtūdo, ĭtūdĭnis, f. [ampl-us, "ample"] ("The quality of the *amplus*"; hence) *Extent, size,* etc.

amplĭus, comp. adv. [adverbial neut. sing. of amplĭor, comp. of amplus] **1.** Of time: *More, longer, further.* — **2.** Of number: *More, beyond:* non amplius octingentos equites, *eight hundred cavalry, no more,* i.e. *not more than eight hundred cavalry.*

am-pl-us, a, um, adj. [am, "around"; pl-ĕo, "to fill"] ("Filled around"; hence, "of large extent"; hence) **1.** *Ample, extensive.*—**2.** *Noble, distinguished, illustrious.* ☞ Comp.: ampl-ĭor; Sup.: ampl-issĭmus.

an, conj. [prob. a primitive word] Introducing the second half of a disjunctive sentence: *Or:* an . . . an, *whether . . . or;* see, also, ne.

ancŏra, æ, f. *An anchor:* in ancoris, *at anchor* [ἄγκῦρα].

angus-tus, ta, tum, adj. [for angor-tus; fr. angor, "compression"] ("Provided with *angor*"; hence, "drawn together"; hence) *Narrow, contracted, close.*

ăn-ĭmus, ĭmi, m. ("The rational soul, *or* intellectual principle," in man; hence) *Mind* [akin to Sans. root AN, "to breathe"].

an-nus, ni, m. ("That which goes" round; hence) *A year* [akin to Sans. root AM, "to go"].

ante, adv. *and* prep.: **1.** Adv.: *Before, previously.*—**2.** Prep. gov. acc.: *Before* [akin to Sans. *ati,* "beyond"; Gr. ἀντί, "over against"].

ant-ĕā, adv. [prob. for anteam; fr. ant-e, "before"; eam, acc. sing. fem. of pron. is, "this, that"] ("Before this *or* that time") *Formerly, previously, once,* etc.

antĕ-cēdo, cessi, cessum, cēdĕre, 3. v. n. [ante, "before"; cēdo, "to go"] **1.** *To go on forwards.*—**2.** With Acc. dependent on prep. in verb: *To go on before, precede.*

antenna, æ, f. ("The extended thing"; hence) *A sail-yard* [akin to ἀνατείνω, "to extend"].

antĕpōnendus, a, um, Gerundive of antĕpōno.

antĕ-pōno, pŏsŭi, pŏsĭtum, pōnĕre, 3. v. a. [ante, "before"; pōno, "to put"] *To put,* or *place, before; to take precedence of;* sometimes with Dat. [§ 106, *a*].

ăper-tus, ta, tum, adj. [ăpĕrĭo, "to uncover"] *Uncovered, unprotected, exposed.*

appellātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of appellor.

ap-pello, pellāvi, pellātum, pellāre, 1. v. a. (In reflexive force: "To bring one's self to" a person in order to address him, *etc.*; hence) With second acc. [§ 99]: *To call* a person something.—In Pass. with Nom.

[§ 87, D, *a*]: *To be called* or *named.*—Pass.: **ap-pellor**, pellātus sum, pellāri.

ap-prŏpinquo, prŏpinquāvi, prŏpinquātum, prŏpinquāre, 1. v. n. [for ad-prŏpinquo; fr. ăd, "to"; prŏpinquo, "to draw near"] With Dat. [§ 106, (1)]: *To draw near to, approach.*

ăp-ud, prep. gov. acc. [prob. ăp-o, "to lay hold of"] *With, amongst.*

ăqu-a, æ, f. *Water* [akin to Sans. *ap*, "water"].

ăquā-tĭo, tĭōnis, f. [ăqu(a)-or, "to fetch water"] *A fetching of water; a watering.*

ăquĭ-la, læ, f. ("The quick, *or* rapid, one") *An eagle* [akin to Gr. ὠκ-ύς, "swift"; Sans. *âsu*, "quickly"].

Aquitanus, i, m. *One of the Aquitani, an Aquitanian;* a people of Southern Gaul.

arbĭtrātus, a, um, P. perf. of arbitror.

arbĭtr-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. [arbĭter, arbĭtr-i, "an umpire"] ("To act the part of an *arbiter*"; hence) *To hold as true* in one's mind; *to suppose, deem, consider, regard, think*, etc.

arbor, ŏris, f. *A tree.*

arcessītus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of arcesso.

ar-ces-so, sīvi, sītum, sĕre, 3. v. a. [for ar-ced-so; fr. ar (= ad), "to"; cēd-o, "to go"] (In causative force: "to cause to go, *or* come, to" one; hence) *To call, summon, send for*, etc.—Pass.: **ar-ces-sor**, sītus sum, (inf. as if of 4th Conj.) siri.

ār-ĭdus, ĭda, ĭdum, adj. [ār-ĕo, "to be dry"] *Dry.* — As Subst.: **ārĭdum**, i, n. *Dry land:* ch. 24.

Ariovistus, i, m. *Ariovistus;* a German king defeated by Cæsar.

ar-ma, mŏrum, n. plur. ("Things adapted" to any purpose; hence, "implements"; hence) *Arms, weapons* [prob. ἀρ-ω, "to adapt"].

armā-menta, mentŏrum, n. plur. [arm(a)-o, "to equip"] ("Things serving to equip"; hence) Of a ship: *Tackling*, i.e. rigging, sails, cables, *etc.*

armātus, a, um, P. perf pass. of armo.—As Subst.: **armāti**, ŏrum, m. plur. *Armed men.*

arm-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [arm-a] *To furnish with arms* or *weapons; to arm.*—Pass.: **armor**, ātus sum, āri.

art-e, adv. [art-us, "close"] *Closely.* ☞ Comp.: art-ĭus; (Sup.: art-issĭme).

artĭus, comp. adv.: see arte.

assŭĕ-făcĭo, fēci, factum, făcĕre, 3. v. [assue-sco, "to accustom"; facio, "to make"] *To make accustomed, accustom, habituate:* at ch. 1 with Abl.

assŭĕfactus, a, um, P. pass. part. of assŭĕfăcĭo.

ăt, conj. *But* [akin to Sans. *atha*, Gr. ἀτ-άρ, "but"].

at-que (ac), conj. [for ad-que; fr. ăd, "in addition"; quĕ, "and"] **1.** *And also; and.*—**2.** With comparative adjectives, or words expressing dissimilarity, difference, contrariety, *etc.*: *Than:* contra atque, *otherwise than, contrary to what.*—**3.** After words denoting similarity, *etc.*: *As, with:* simul atque, *as soon as.*—**4.** After negative proposition; *But*: ch. 35.

Atrĕbas, ătis; see Atrebates.

Atrĕbātes, um, m. plur. *The Atrebates;* a people of Gallia Belgica (in modern district of Artois, or Dép. du Pas-de-Calais).—Sing.: **Atrĕbas**, ătis, m. *One of the Atrebates.*

at-tingo, tĭgi, tactum, tingĕre, 3. v. a. [for ad-tango; fr. ăd, "against"; tango, "to

touch"] ("To touch against"; hence) **1.** *To touch on, border upon.*—**2.** *To arrive at, reach.*

at-trĭbŭo, trĭbŭi, trĭbūtum, trĭbŭĕre, 3. v. a. [for ad-trĭbŭo; fr. ad, "to"; trĭbŭo, "to give"] *To give,* or *assign, to.*—Pass.: **at-trĭbŭor,** trĭbūtus sum, trĭbŭi.

auctōr-ĭtas, ĭtātis, f. [auct-or, "a producer"] ("The quality, *etc.*, of the *auctor*"; hence, "a producing" of a thing; hence) *Weight* of character, *influence, authority.*

audac-ter, adv. [audax, aud-ăc-is, "bold"] *Boldly.*

audĕo, ausus sum, audēre, 2. v. semi-dep. *To dare,* or *venture,* to do something.

audĭendus, a, um, Gerundive of audio.

aud-ĭo, īvi *or* ĭi, ītum, īre, 4. v. a. ("To give ear to"; hence) **1.** *To hear.*—**2.** *To listen to.*—Pass.: **aud-ĭor,** ītus sum, īri [akin to αὖς (= οὖς), αὐτ-ός, "ear"].

audī-tĭo, tĭōnis, f. [audī-o] ("A hearing"; hence) *Hearsay, rumour.*

audītus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of audĭo.

augĕo, auxi, auctum, augēre, 2. v. a. *To increase, augment.*—Pass.: **augĕor,** auctus sum, augēri [akin to αὐξάνω].

aur-īga, īgæ, m. [prob. aur-ĕa, "a head-stall"] ("He who manages the *aurea*"; hence) *A driver, charioteer.*

Auruncŭleius, ĭi, m. *Aurunculeius;* a Roman name: see Cotta.

aut, conj. *Or:* aut . . . aut, *either . . . or.*

aut-em, conj.: **1.** *But, on the other hand.*—**2.** *Besides, further, moreover* [akin to αὐτ-άρ].

auxĭlĭandi, Gerund in di fr. auxĭlĭor.

auxĭlĭ-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. [auxĭlĭ-um] *To give* (or *assistance; to help, assist.*

auxĭl-ĭum, ĭi, n. [prob. obsol. adj. auxĭl-is (=aug-sĭ[l] fr. aug-ĕo), "increasing"] ("T[he] quality, *or* state, of the *auxili[s]*; hence) **1.** *Help, aid, assista[nce],* *succour:* auxĭlium ferre, *to br[ing]* *help* or *succour.*—**2.** Plur.: *A[ux]iliary troops* or *forces; auxiliar[ies].*

ă-vi-s, is, f. *A bird* [akin [to] Sans. *vi,* "a bird"; a is a p[re]fix].

ăvus, i, m. *A grandfather.*

barbărus, i, m. [barbarus (adj.), "barbarian"] *A barbarian.*

Bătăvi, ōrum, m. plur. *The Batavi.*

Belgæ, ārum, m. plur. *The Belgæ;* a warlike people of German and Celtic origin, in the northern part of Gaul.

bellandi, Gerund in di fr. bello.

bellĭc-ōsus, ōsa, ōsum, adj. [bellĭc-us, "warlike"] *Very warlike, martial.* ☞ (Comp.: bellĭcōs-ĭor); Sup.: bellĭcōs-issĭmus.

bell-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. [bell-um] *To wage war; to war.*

b-ellum, elli, n. [old form dŭ-ellum; fr. dŭo, "two"] ("A contest, *etc.*, between two parties"; hence) *War, warfare:* bellum inferre, *to make war;* with Dat., *to make war upon.*

bī-ni, næ, na, num. distributive adj. plur. [bi=bis, "twice"] ("Pertaining to twice"; hence, "two apiece"; hence) *Two, a pair of.*

bĭ-pĕd-ālis, āle, adj. [bĭ (= bis), "twice"; pes, pĕd-is, "a foot," as a measure] ("Belonging to twice a foot"; hence) *Two feet thick, broad,* or *long.*

brĕv-is, e, adj. *Short.*—Adverbial Abl., brĕvi, In a short

time, i.e. *with great rapidity*. ☞ (Comp.: brev-ĭor); Sup.: brev-issĭmus [akin to βραχ-ύς].

Brĭtanni, ōrum, m. plur. *The Britons.*

Brĭtann-ĭa, ĭæ, f. [Britann-i] *The country of the* Britanni; *Britain.*

cădo, cĕcĭdi, cāsum, cădĕre, 3. v. n.: 1. *To fall, fall down.*—2. *To fall dead, die* [akin to Sans. root ÇAD, "to fall"].

Cæsar, ăris, m. ("Hairy One") *Cæsar;* a cognomen in the Julian family at Rome; esp. Caius Julius, the first Roman emperor, assassinated by Brutus and Cassius [akin to Sans. *keça*, "hair"].

Caius, i, m. *Caius;* a Roman name.

căpĭendus, a, um, Gerundive of căpĭo.

căpĭo, cēpi, captum, căpĕre, 3. v. a.: 1. *To take*, in the widest sense of the word.—2. Of arms: *To take up.*—3. Of a place: *To reach, arrive at*, esp. by ship.—4. *To take by force of arms, seize*, etc.—5. Of a plan: *To form, to adopt.* — Pass.: **capĭor**, captus sum, căpi.

1. **captus**, a, um, P. perf. pass. of căpĭo.

2. **cap-tus**, tus, m. [căp-ĭo, "to take with the mind, to comprehend"] ("A taking with the mind," *etc.*; hence) *Notion, view*, etc.

căp-ut, ĭtis, n.: 1. *The head.* —2. *A person, a man*, etc.—3. Of rivers: *The mouth, embouchure* [akin to Sans. *kapâla*, Gr. κεφ-αλή].

carrus, i, m. *A* two-wheeled *cart* for heavy loads.

castra, ōrum, n. plur. *A camp* or *encampment*, as containing several soldiers' tents or huts [prob. for skad-trum; akin to Sans. root SKAD, "to cover"].

causa, æ, f.: 1. *A cause, reason.*— 2. Adverbial Abl.: With Gen. or Gerund in di: *For the purpose of; on account of.*

cĕcĭdi, P. ind. of cădo.

cĕl-er, ĕris, ĕre, adj. [CEL, root of cel-lo, "to urge on"] ("Urged on"; hence) *Swift, rapid, quick.*

cĕlĕr-ĭtas, ĭtātis, f. [celer, "swift"] ("The quality of the *celer*"; hence) *Swiftness, speed, celerity.*

cĕlĕr-ĭter, adv. [id.] *Swiftly, speedily, quickly.*

centum, num. adj. indecl. *A hundred* [akin to Sans. *çatan*; Gr. ἑκατόν].

cert-e, adv. [cert-us] *Surely, assuredly.*

certĭor, us; see certus.

cer-tus, ta, tum, adj. [fr. CER-, root of cer-no, "to decide"] ("Decided"; hence) 1. *Sure, certain.*—2. Phrase: Certĭor fĭĕri, (*to be made very sure* or *certain*, i.e.) *to be informed.* (☞ Comp.: cert-ĭor; Sup.: cert-issĭmus.)

c-ētĕri, ĕtĕræ, ĕtĕra, adj. plur. (rare in sing.) *The other, the rest; the remaining* or *remainder of.*

cĭbus, i, m. *Food.*

circ-ĭter, adv. [circ-us, "a circle"] Of number: *About, near, nearly.*

circum-do, dĕdi, dătum, dăre, 1. v. a. [circum, "around"; do, "to put"] ("To put around"; hence) *To surround, inclose.*

circum-sisto, stĕti, no sup., sistĕre, 3. v. a. [circum, "around"; sisto, "to stand"] *To stand around, surround.*

circum-sto, stĕti, no sup., stāre, 1. v. n. [circum, "around"; sto, "to stand"] *To stand around.*

circum-vĕnĭo, vēni, ventum, vĕnīre, 4. v. a. [circum, "around"; vĕnĭo, "to come"] ("To come around"; hence) With accessory

notion of hostility: *To surround, beset.*—Pass.: **circum-vĕnĭor,** ventus sum, vĕnīri.

circumventus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of circumvenĭo.

cis, prep. gov. acc. *On this side of.*

cĭtā-tus, ta, tum, adj. [cit(a)-o, "to urge on"] ("Urged on"; hence) **1.** *Rapid, swift, quick.*—**2.** In adverbial force: *Rapidly, with rapid course:* ch. 10.

cĭtissĭme, see cĭto.

cĭt-o, adv. [cĭt-us, "rapid"] *Rapidly, swiftly:* citissime, *with the utmost rapidity.* ☞ (Comp.: cĭt-ĭus); Sup.: cĭt-issĭme.

citr-a, prep. gov. acc. [cĭter, citr-i, "on this side"] *On this side of.*

cīv-ĭtas, ĭtātis, f. [cīv-is, "a citizen"] ("The condition of a *civis*"; hence, "citizenship"; hence) *A state, commonwealth.*

clam, adv. *Secretly, privately, by stealth* [akin to καλ-ύπτω, "to cover"; cĕl-o, "to hide"].

clām-or, ōris, m. [clām-o, "to cry out"] *Outcry, clamour.*

classis, is, f. Of persons summoned for sea service: *A fleet* comprising the ships as well as the men serving in them [κλᾶσις=κλῆσις, "a calling"].

clĭ-ens, entis, comm. gen. [for clu-ens, which is also found; fr. clŭ-ĕo, "to hear"] ("The hearing one"; hence, "a client" in Rome; of foreign nations) *A dependant, adherent.*

Cneĭus, ĭi, m. *Cneius;* a Roman name.

cŏactus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of cōgo.

cœp-i, isse, v. def. a. and n. [contr. fr. co-ăp-ĭo; fr. co (=cum), in "intensive" force; ăp-ĭo, "to lay hold of"] ("I, *etc.*, have laid hold of"; hence) *I, etc., began; I,* etc., *have begun.*

cœptus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of cœpi.

cognĭtus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of cognosco.

cognoscendus, a, um, Gerundive of cognosco.

co-gnosco, gnōvi, gnĭtum, gnoscĕre, 3. v. a. [co (=cum), in "augmentative" force; gnosco (=nosco), "to become acquainted with"] ("To become acquainted with on all sides"; hence) **1.** *To become thoroughly acquainted with, learn, make inquiry about.*—**2.** In perf. tenses: *To have knowledge of, to know.*—Pass.: **co-gnoscor,** gnĭtus sum, gnosci.

cognôssem, pluperf. subj. of cognosco.

cōgo, cŏēgi, cŏactum, cōgĕre, 3. v. a. [contracted fr. co-ăgo; fr. co (=cum), "together"; ăgo, "to drive," *etc.*] ("To drive together"; hence) **1.** *To bring together, collect, assemble.*—**2.** *To compel, force.* — Pass.: **cōgor,** cŏactus sum, cōgi.

cŏhors, tis, f. ("An inclosed place"; hence, "a multitude inclosed," *etc.*, in a place; hence) *A cohort;* the tenth part of a Roman legion.

cŏhortātus, a, um, P. perf. of cŏhortor.

cŏ-hortor, hortātus sum, hortāri, 1. v. dep. [co (=cum), in "strengthening" force; hortor, "to exhort"] *To exhort; to encourage, animate.*

collis, is, m. *A hill* [akin to κολώνη].

collŏcandus, a, um, Gerundive of collŏco.

col-lŏco, lŏcāvi, lŏcātum, lŏcāre, 1. v. a. [for con-lŏco; fr. con (= cum), in "intensive" force; lŏco, "to place"] *To put, place,* or *station* any where.

col-lŏquor, lŏquūtus sum, lŏqui, 3. v. dep. [for con-lŏquor; fr. con (=cum), "together";

lŏquor, "to talk"] *To talk together* or *with* a person; *to hold a conference, confer with*, etc.

commĕā-tus, tūs, m. [com-mĕ(a)-o, "to go to and fro"] ("A going to and fro"; hence, "a means of transport, a convoy"; hence) *Provisions, supplies.*

com-mĕmŏro, mĕmŏrāvi, mĕmŏrātum, mĕmŏrāre, 1. v. a. [com(=cum), in "augmentative" force; mĕmŏro, "to mention"] *To make mention of, recount, relate.*

com-mendo, mendāvi, mendātum, mendāre, 1. v. a. [for com-mando; fr. com (=cum), in "augmentative" force; mando, "to commit"] *To commit*, or *intrust*, for protection, *etc.*

commīlĭt-o, ōnis, m. [com-mīlĭt-o, "to serve with another as a soldier"] *A fellow-soldier, comrade.*

commissus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of committo.

committendus, a, um, Gerundive of committo.

com-mitto, mīsi, missum, mittĕre, 3. v. a. [com (=cum), "together"; mitto, "to cause to go"] ("To cause to go together"; hence) **1.** Of battle: *To engage in, commence.* — **2.** With Dat. [§ 106, (3)]: *To trust, intrust.*—Pass.: **com-mittor**, missus sum, mitti.

Commĭus, ĭi, m. *Commius;* a chieftain of the Atrebates.

commŏd-e, adv. [commŏdus, "advantageous"] *Advantageously, favourably.*

commūnĭcātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of communico.

commūn-ĭco, ĭcāvi, ĭcātum, ĭcāre, 1. v. a. [commūn-is, "common"] ("To do, *or* have, in common" with another; hence) *To share, to impart.*—Pass.: **com-mūn-ĭcor**, ĭcātus sum, ĭcāri.

compărātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of comparo.

com-păro, părāvi, părātum, părāre, 1. v. a. [com (=cum), "together"; păro, "to bring *or* put"] ("To bring, *or* put, together"; hence) *To make* or *get ready, prepare.* — Pass.: **com-păror**, părātus sum, părāri.

com-pĕr-ĭo, i, tum, īre, 4. v. a. [com (=cum), in "augmentative" force; root PER, akin to per-ior, "to pass through"] ("To go, *or* pass, through" a thing; hence) *To find out accurately; to ascertain, learn.*

com-plĕo, plēvi, plētum, plēre, 2. v. a. [com (=cum), in "augmentative" force; plĕo, "to fill"] Sometimes with Abl. [§ 119, *b*]. *To fill completely* or *entirely with.* — Pass.: **com-plĕor**, plētus sum, plēri.

com-plūres, plūra (and, sometimes, plūrĭa), adj. [com (=cum), in "augmentative" force; plūres, "very many"] *Very many, several.*

com-porto, portāvi, portātum, portāre, 1. v. a. [com (=cum), "together"; porto, "to carry"] *To carry*, or *bring, together, convey, collect.* — Pass.: **com-portor**, portātus sum, portāri.

com-prĕhendo, prĕhendi, prĕhensum, prĕhendĕre, 3. v. a. [com (=cum), in "augmentative" force; prĕhendo, "to lay hold of"] ("To lay hold of"; hence) *To seize.*

con-cēdo, cessi, cessum, cēdĕre, 3. v. a. [con (=cum), in "augmentative" force; cēdo, "to yield"] **1.** *To grant, concede.* —**2.** *To give place* in excellence, *etc.*; *to yield* the superiority.

concessi, perf. ind. of con-cēdo.

con-cĭl-ĭum, ĭi, n. [for con-căl-ium; fr. con (=cum), "to-

gether'; căl-o, "to call"] ("A calling together"; hence) *A meeting, assembly, council.*

concur-sus, sūs, m. [for concurr-sus; fr. concurr-o, "to run together"] 1. *A running together.* —2. *An onset, attack.*

cond-ĭtĭo, ĭtĭōnis, f. [cond-o, "to put together"] ("A putting together"; hence) *Condition, terms.*

Condrūsi, ōrum, m. plur. *The Condrusi;* a people of Gallia Belgica, on the right bank of the Mosa (Meuse), in the district of the modern Namur and Liege.

confectus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of conficio.

confĕro, contŭli, collātum, conferre, v. a. irreg. [con (=cum); fĕro, "to bear"] 1. [cum, "together"] *To bear,* or *bring, together.* — 2. [cum, in "augmentative" force] ("To bear *or* bring"; hence) Of a fault, blame, *etc.*: *To ascribe, attribute,* to one; *lay to the charge* of, *throw* upon, one.

confer-tus, ta, tum, adj. [for conferc-tus; fr. confercio, "to cram, *or* press close, together"] ("Crammed, *or* pressed close, together"; hence) *Crowded together, closely packed.*

confes-tim, adv. [for confer-tim; fr. confer-o, no. 2] ("By bearing" in haste; hence) *Forthwith, at once, immediately.*

confĭcĭendus, a, um, Gerundive of confĭcĭo.

con-fĭcĭo, fēci, fectum, fĭcĕre, 3. v. a. [for con-făcĭo; fr. con (=cum), in "augmentative" force; făcĭo, "to do *or* make"] ("To do, *or* make, thoroughly"; hence) *To finish, complete, accomplish.*—Pass.: **con-fĭcĭor**, fectus sum, fĭci.

con-fīdo, fīsus sum, fīdĕre, 3. v. a. semi-dep. [con (=cum), in "intensive" force; fīdo, "to trust"] With Objective clause: *To be persuaded,* or *confident, tha*

confirmātus, a, um, P. per pass. of confirmo.

con-firm-o, āvi, ātum, ār 1. v. a. [con (=cum), in "au mentative" force; firm-u "strong"] ("To make ve strong"; hence) Of an opinio *etc.*: *To strengthen, establish, co firm.* — Pass.: **con-firm-o** ātus sum, āri.

conflŭens, ntis, m. [co fluens, "flowing together"] (rivers: *The confluence.*

con-grĕdĭor, gressus su grĕdi, 3. v. dep. [for con-gradio fr. con (=cum), "together with grădĭor, "to step"] ("To step together with" one; hence) *To meet with* one.

conjectus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of conjĭcĭo.

con-jĭcĭo, jēci, jectum, jĭcĕre, 3. v. a. [for con-jăcĭo; fr. con (= cum), in "augmentative" force; jăcĭo, "to cast"] 1. Of weapons: *To hurl, throw, cast.*— 2. Of persons, with in fugam: *To rout and put to flight.*—Pass.: **con-jĭcĭor**, jectus sum, jĭci.

conjunctus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of conjungo.

con-jungo, junxi, junctum, jungĕre, 3. v. a. [con (=cum), "together"; jungo, "to join"] *To join together, unite.* — Pass.: **con-jungor**, junctus sum, jungi.

conjūrā-tĭo, tĭōnis, f. [conjur(a)-o, "to swear together"; hence, "to conspire, plot"] *A conspiracy, plot.*

con-scendo, scendi, scensum, scendĕre, 3. v. a. [for con-scando; fr. con (=cum), in "augmentative" force; scando, "to mount"] ("To mount"; hence) Of a vessel: *To embark in, go on board of.*

consectandus, a, um, Ger-

undive of consector: ad quos consectandos, *in vigorous pursuit of whom*, or *and in vigorous pursuit of these* [§ 143]: see also article qui.

con-sector, sectātus sum, sectāri, 1. v. dep. [con (=cum), in "augmentative" force; sector, "to follow after"] *To follow after* or *pursue vigorously*, etc.

con-sĕquor, sĕquūtus sum, sĕqui, 3. v. dep. [con (=cum), in "augmentative" force; sĕquor, "to follow"] **1.** *To follow, follow after.*—**2.** In a hostile sense: *To pursue.*—**3.** *To obtain.*

consĕquūtus, a, um, P. perf. of consequor.

con-sīdo, sēdi, sessum, sīdĕre, 3. v. n. [con (=cum), "together"; sīdo, "to sit down"] ("To sit down together"; hence) *To settle, settle down.*

consĭlĭum, ĭi, n.: **1.** *A plan, purpose, design.* — **2.** *Prudence, discretion.*

consistendus, a, um, Gerundive of consisto: at ch. 24 consistendum (supply esse) is used as an impers. pass. verb [§§ 144, 158].

con-sisto, stĭti, stĭtum, sistĕre, 3. v. n. [con (=cum), in "augmentative" force; sisto, "to set one's self," *i.e.* "to stand"] **1.** *To take one's stand; to stand, stop, stand still.*—**2.** Of troops, *etc.*: *To take up a position*, etc.; *to post* one's self, etc.; *to halt.*

conspec-tus, tūs, m. [con-spĭc-ĭo, "to see," through true root CONSPEC] ("A seeing"; hence) *Sight, view.*

conspexi, P. ind. of conspĭcĭo.

con-spĭcĭo, spexi, spectum, spĭcĕre, 3. v. a. [for con-spĕcĭo; fr. con (=cum), in "augmentative" force; spĕcĭo, "to see"] *To see, behold, observe*

constabat; see consto.

con-sterno, strāvi, strātum, sternĕre, 3. v. a. [con (=cum), in "augmentative" force; sterno, "to strew"] *To strew over* with something; *to cover* by strewing.

con-stĭtŭo, stĭtŭi, stĭtūtum, stĭtŭĕre, 3. v. a. [for con-statuo; fr. con (=cum); statŭo, "to place"] **1.** [con, "together"] ("To place, *or* set, together"; hence) *To draw up* an army or fleet in order of battle.—**2.** [con, in "augmentative" force]: **a.** *To put, place, set, station.*—**b.** *To arrange, regulate, set in order*, etc.—**c.** *To fix, appoint*, etc.—**d.** *To resolve, determine, decide*, etc. — Pass.: **con-stĭtŭor**, stĭtūtus sum, stĭtŭi.

constĭtūtus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of constituo.

con-sto, stĭti, stātum, stāre, 1. v. n. [con (=cum), in "augmentative" force; sto, "to stand"] ("To stand firm"; hence) Of facts, reports, *etc.*: *To be established, certain, clear, evident.* — Impers.: **constabat**, *It was evident*, etc.; with clause as subject [§ 157].

consuēram, for consueveram, pluperf. ind. of consuesco.

consuērint, for consueverint, 3. pers. plur. perf. subj. of consuesco.

consuērunt, for consueverunt, 3. pers. plur. perf. ind. of consuesco.

consŭē-sco, vi, tum, scĕre, 3. v. n. inch. [consŭĕ-o, "to be accustomed"] *To accustom one's self*:—In perf. tenses, *To have accustomed one's self*, i.e. *to be accustomed* or *wont*

consŭē-tūdo, tūdĭnis, f. [for consuet-tūdo, fr. consŭēt-us, "accustomed"] ("The state, *or* quality, of the *consuetus*"; hence) *Custom, habit, use, usage.*

consuēvi, perf. ind. of consuesco.

consul, ŭlis, m. *A consul;* one of the two chief magistrates of the Roman state, chosen annually after the expulsion of the kings.

con-sūmo, sumpsi, sumptum, sūmĕre, 3. v. a. [con (=cum), in "intensive" force; sūmo, "to take"] ("To take wholly *or* completely"; hence, "to consume, devour"; hence) *To spend* time. — Pass.: **con-sūmor**, sumptus sum, sūmi.

consumptus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of consumo.

contendendus, a, um, Gerundive of contendo; see contendo, no. 1. a. (b): [§§ 107, d.; 144, 2].

con-tendo, tendi, tentum, tendĕre, 3. v. n. *and* a. [con (=cum), in "augmentative" force; tendo] **1.** [tendo, "to stretch"] ("To stretch with all one's might; to strain"; hence) **a.**: (a) Neut.: *To make an effort* or *endeavour; to exert one's self, endeavour.*—(b) Act.: *To strive eagerly after, exert one's self zealously for.* — **b.** With accessory notion of hostility: *To strive, contend, struggle,* etc.—**2.** [tendo, "to bend one's way"] *To bend one's way,* or *proceed, eagerly,* etc.

contestātus, a, um, P. perf. of contestor.

con-testor, testātus sum, testāri, 1. v. dep. [con (=cum), in "augmentative" force; testor, "to call to witness"] *To call to witness, invoke* the gods.

con-texo, texŭi, textum, texĕre, 3. v. a. [con (=cum), "together"; texo, "to weave"] ("To weave together"; hence) *To connect, unite,* etc. — Pass.: **con-tex-or**, textus sum, texi.

contĭnens, ntis, f. [contĭnens, "connected, cohering"] ("The connected land"; hence) *The mainland, continent.*

con-tĭnĕo, tĭnŭi, tentum, tĭnēre, 2. v. a. [for con-tĕnĕo; fr. con (=cum), "together"; tĕnĕo, "to hold"] ("To hold together"; hence) *To confine, restrain.* — Pass.: **con-tĭnĕor**, tentus sum, tĭnēri.

contĭn-ŭus, ŭa, ŭum, adj. [contin-ĕo, "to hold together"] ("Holding together"; hence) Of time: *Successive, in succession.*

contra, adv. *and* prep.: **1.** Adv.: *Against, on the contrary, in opposition;* for contra atque, see atque.—**2.** Prep. gov. Acc.: **a.** *Against.* — **b.** *Over against, opposite to.*

contractus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of contrăho.

con-trăho, traxi, tractum, trăhĕre, 3. v. a. [con, "together"; trăho, "to draw"] *To draw,* or *bring, together; to collect, assemble.*—Pass.: **con-trăhor**, tractus sum, trăhi.

contrā-rĭus, rĭa, rĭum, adj. [contra] **1.** *Opposite, contrary.*—**2.** With Dat. [§ 106, (1)]: *Over against, opposite to.*

con-vĕnĭo, vēni, ventum, vĕnīre, 4. v. n. [con (=cum), "together"; venĭo, "to come"] *To come together, assemble.*

conversus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of converto.

con-verto, verti, versum, vertĕre, 3. v. a. [con (=cum), in "augmentative" force; verto, "to turn"] *To turn.* — Pass.: **con-vertor**, versus sum, verti.

convŏcātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of convŏco.

con-vŏco, vŏcāvi, vŏcātum, vŏcāre, 1. v. a. [con (=cum), "together"; vŏco, "to call"] *To call together; to convene, convoke.*—Pass.: **con-vŏcor**, vŏcātus sum, vŏcāri.

co-ŏrĭor, ortus sum, ŏrīri, 3. and 4. v. dep. [co (=cum), in

"augmentative" force; ŏrĭor, "to rise"] Of a storm: *To arise, spring up.*

cŏortus, a, um, P. perf. of cŏŏrĭor.

cō-p-ĭa, ĭæ, f. [contr. fr. co-op-ia; fr. co (=cum), in "augmentative" force; ops, ŏp-is, "means," *etc.*] ("The thing pertaining to *ops*"; hence) **1.** *Copiousness, plenty.*—**2.** Plur.: **a.** *Forces, troops.*—**b.** *Resources, supplies.*

corp-us, ŏris, n. ("That which is made *or* formed"; hence) *The body* [akin to Sans. root KLIP, "to make"].

Cotta, æ, m. *Cotta* (*Lucius Aurunculeius*); a lieutenant-general under Cæsar.

crăt-es, is, f. ("That which is tied"; hence) **1.** *Wicker-work, a hurdle.* — **2.** Plur.: *Fascines* [akin to Sans. root ÇRATH, "to tie"].

crŭcĭā-tus, tūs, m. [cruci(a)-o, "to torture"] *Torture.*

culp-a, æ, f. ["A deed, action"; hence, in a bad sense) *A crime, fault* [akin to Sans. root KLIP, "to make"].

cum, prep. gov. abl. *With:* —written after Personal pronouns; *e.g.* secum [akin to Sans. *sam;* Gr. ξύν, σύν].

cunctans, ntis, P. pres. of cunctor.

cunc-tor, tātus sum, tāri, 1. v. dep. *To delay, linger, hesitate* [akin to Sans. root CAṄK, "to fluctuate, doubt"].

cur, adv. [contr. fr. quā rē *or* cui rei] [§ 149] *For what reason; why; wherefore.*

cūr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [cur-a, "care"] With Acc. and Gerundive: *To take care, order,* or *cause,* that something be done, *etc.*=*to do,* etc., one's own self.

cur-sus, sūs, m. [for curr-sus; fr. curr-o, "to run"] *A running, speed, course:* cursum tenere, *to maintain a direct course, go straight forward,* whether in a march or in a vessel.

custōdĭ-a, æ, f. [custōdĭ-o, "to guard"] ("A guarding keeping guard"; hence) Of persons keeping guard: *A guard, guarding force.*

dandus, a, um, Gerundive of do.

dătūrus, a, um, P. fut. of do.

dătus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of do.

dē, prep. gov. abl.: **1.** *From, away from.*—**2.** *Down from.*—**3.** *Out of.*—**4.** *With respect to, about, concerning.*—**5.** Of a reason, *etc.*: *From, for.*

dĕc-em, num. adj. indecl. *Ten* [akin to Sans. *daç-an*, Gr. δέκ-α, "ten"].

dē-cerno, crēvi, crētum, cernĕre, 3. v. a. [dē, in "strengthening" force; cerno, "to determine"] *To determine, decree, decide.* — Pass.: **dē-cernor**, crētus sum, cerni.

dē-certo, certāvi, certātum, certāre, 1. v. n. [dē, in "strengthening" force; certo, "to contend"] *To contend,* or *fight, vigourously* or *earnestly.*

dĕc-ĭmus, ĭma, ĭmum, adj. num. adj. [dĕc-em, "ten"] *Tenth.*

dē-clīv-is, e, adj. [de, "down"; clīvus, "sloping ground"] Of place: *Sloping, downward.*

dēcrētus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of decerno.

dēcrēvĕram, pluperf. ind. of decerno.

dē-dĕcus, dĕcŏris, n. [dē, in "negative" force; dĕcus, "that which is becoming"] ("That which is unbecoming" to one; hence) *Disgrace, dishonour, shame.*

dĕdĕram, pluperf. ind. of do.

dēdĕrĕm, imperf. subj. of dedo.

dē-do, dĭdi, dĭtum, dĕre, 3. v. a. [dē, "away from"; do, "to put"] ("A putting away from" one's self; hence) *To give up* to one; *to surrender.*

dēdūcendus, a, um, Gerundive of deduco.

dē-dūco, duxi, ductum, dūcĕre, 3. v. a. [dē, "away"; dūco, "to lead"] ("To lead away"; hence) *To lead* or *draw off, withdraw.*

de-fendo, fendi, fensum, fendĕre, 3. v. a. [dē, "away from"; obsol. fendo, "to beat *or* strike"] ("To beat *or* strike away from" one; hence) *To protect, defend* [fendo is akin to Sans. root HAN, "to strike"].

dēfen-sor, sōris, m. [for defend-sor; fr. defend-o] *A defender.*

dē-fĕro, tŭli, lātum, ferre, v. a. irreg. [dē, "down"; fĕro, "to bring"] *To bring,* or *carry, down.*—Pass.: **dē-fĕror**, lātus sum, ferri.

dē-fĭcĭo, fēci, fectum, fĭcĕre, 3. v. n. [for de-făcĭo; fr. dē, "away from"; făcĭo, "to make"] ("To make one's self away from" a thing; hence) **1.** *To withdraw from allegiance; to revolt.*—**2.** *To fail, fall short, be wanting.*

dē-fīgo, fixi, fixum, fīgĕre, 3. v. a. [dē, "down"; figo, "to fix"] *To fix, fasten,* or *drive down.*

dē-form-is, e, adj. [dē, denoting "separation"; form-a, "shape"] *Mis-shapen, ill-shaped.*

dējectus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of dējĭcĭo.

dējĭcĭendus, a, um, Gerundive of dejĭcĭo: dejiciendi operis, ch. 17, is variously considered to be dependent upon *causā* understood, or upon *naves.*

dē-jĭcĭo, jēci, jectum, jĭcĕre, 3. v. a. [for dē-jăcĭo; fr. de, "down"; jăcĭo, "to thro[w"]] **1.** *To throw* or *cast down.*—**2** [*To*] *drive down, dislodge.*—**3.** *To* [...] *throw, destroy.*—Pass.: **dē**[**jĭc**]**ĭor**, jectus sum, jĭci.

dēlātus, a, um, P. perf. [pass.] of dēfĕro.

dēlec-to, tāvi, tātum, [tāre,] 1. v. a. intens. [for dēlac-to [fr.] delic-io (through true root LAC), "to allure away"; he[nce)] *To delight, please.*—Pass.: **dē**[**lec-**]**tor**, tātus sum, tāri.

dēlectus, a, um, P. perf. [pass.] of dēlĭgo.

dēlībĕrātus, a, um, P. [perf.] pass. of delibero.

dē-lībĕro, lībĕrāvi, lībĕrā[tum,] lībĕrāre, 1. v. a. [for dē-lībro; fr.] dē, in "strengthening" fo[rce;] libro, "to poise *or* weigh"] [("To] *weigh well* in one's mind; *to* [*pon-*]*der, consider, deliberate.*—P[ass.:] **dē-lībĕror**, lībĕrātus [sum,] lībĕrāri.

1. dē-lĭgo, lēgi, lec[tum,] lĭgĕre, 3. v. a. [for dē-lĕgo; fr.] dē, "out *or* out from"; l[ĕgo,] "to choose"] *To choose out* [from] a number; *to select.*—Pass.: [**dē-**]**lĭgor**, lectus sum, lĭgi.

2. dē-lĭgo, lĭgāvi, lĭgā[tum,] lĭgāre, 1. v. a. [dē, "dow[n";] lĭgo, "to bind"] *To bind d*[*own;*] *to bind fast, fasten.*—Pass.: [**dē-**]**lĭgor**, lĭgātus sum, lĭgāri.

dē-lĭtesco, lĭtŭi, no s[up.,] lĭtescĕre, 3. v. n. [for dē-lăte[sco;] fr. dē, "away"; lătesco, ["to] hide one's self"] *To hide* [*one's*]*self away; to conceal one's sel*[*f*].

dēlĭtŭeram, pluperf. in[d. of] dēlĭtesco.

dēment-ĭa, ĭæ, f. [dēm[ens,] dēment-is, "out of one's m[ind,] mad"] ("The state of the [de-]*mens*"; hence) *Madness, s*[*ense-*]*lessness, folly.*

dēmessus, a, um, P. [perf.] pass. of demeto.

de-mĕto, messŭi, me[...]

mĕtĕre, 3. v. a. [dē, "down"; meto, "to mow or reap"] *To mow, reap*, or *cut down*.—Pass.: **dē-mĕtor,** messus sum. mĕti.

dē-mīgro, mīgrāvi, mīgrātum, mīgrāre, 1. v. n. [dē, "away"; mīgro, "to migrate"] *To migrate away* from a place; *to remove, depart, emigrate.*

dē - monstro, monstrāvi, monstrātum, monstrāre, 1. v. a. [dē, in "augmentative" force; monstro, "to show"] *To show, point out.*—Pass.: **dē-monstr-or,** monstrātus sum, monstrāri.—Impers.: demonstratum est, *it has been shown.*

densus, a, um, adj. *Thick, close, dense.* ☞ (Comp.: dens-ĭor); Sup.: dens-issĭmus.

dē-pōno, pŏsŭi, pŏsĭtum, pōnĕre, 3. v. a. [dē, "down"; pōno, "to put"] **1.** *To put* or *lay down* in a place; *to deposit:* deponere in silvas, *to convey into the woods and deposit there,* ch. 19.—**2.** *To lay aside.* — Pass.: **dē-pōnor,** pŏsĭtus sum, pōni.

dēpŏsĭtus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of dēpōno.

dē-prĕcor, prĕcātus sum, prĕcāri, 1. v. dep. [dē, "away from"; prĕcor, "to pray"] ("To pray away from" one; hence) *To avert,* or *ward off,* by prayer or entreaty; *to deprecate.*

dē-sīd-ĕro, ĕrāvi, ĕrātum, ĕrāre, 1. v. a. ("To look eagerly at *or* towards" an object; hence) **1.** *To long for, earnestly wish for, desire.*—**2.** *To miss* a thing [de, in "intensive" force; root SID, akin to Gr. εἰδ-εῖν, "to see *or* look at"].

dēsĭlĭendus, a, um, Gerundive of desilio; see consistendus.

dē-sĭlĭo, sĭlŭi, sultum, sĭlīre, 4. v. n. [for de-sălĭo; fr. dē, "down"; salio, "to leap"] *To leap down.*

dē-sisto, stĭti, stĭtum, sistĕre, 3. v. n. [dē, "away from"; sisto, "to set one's self, stand"] ("To set one's self away from" an object; hence) *To leave off, give over, cease, desist.*

despērātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of despēro.

dē-spēro, spērāvi, spērātum, spērāre, 1. v. a. [dē, denoting "reversal"; spēro, "to hope"] *To give up,* or *lose, hope; to despair.*—Pass.: **de-spēror,** spērātus sum, spērāri.

dē-sum, fŭi, esse, v. n. [dē, "away from"; sum, "to be"] ("To be away from"; hence) *To fail* or *be wanting.*

dĕus, i (Nom. Plur., dii, ch. 7), m. *A god, deity* [akin to Gr. θεός, and Sans. *deva*, "a god"].

dīco, dixi, dictum, dīcĕre, 3. v. a. ("To show, *or* point out," by speaking; hence) **1.** *To speak, say, mention, report.*—**2.** Pass.: *To be said, mentioned, reported:* Impers.: dicēbātur, *it was said* or *reported,* ch. 13; dictum est, *mention has been made,* ch. 35; dictum esset, *it had been said* by them, i.e. *they had said* or *agreed,* ch. 13.—Pass.: **dīcor,** dictus sum, dīci [akin to Gr. δείκ-νυμι, and Sans. root DIÇ, "to show"].

dictus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of dīcor.

dĭes, ēi, m. (in sing. sometimes f.) *A day:* diebus paucis, *in a few days* [§ 120] [akin to Sans. *div,* "heaven, a day"].

diffĭcul-tas, tātis, f. [diffĭcul, old form of diffĭcĭl-is, "difficult"] ("The quality of the *difficul*"; hence) *Difficulty.*

dif-flŭo, no perf. nor sup., flŭĕre, 3. v. n. [for dis-flŭo; fr. dis, "in different directions"; flŭo, "to flow"] *To flow in different directions.*

dign-ĭtas, ĭtātis, f. [dign-us, "worthy"] ("The quality of the

dignus"; hence, "worthiness"; hence) *Dignity.*

dīmensus, a, um, P. perf. of dimetior: — at ch. 17 in Pass. force: *Measured out, proportioned.*

dī-mētĭor, mensus sum, mētīri, 4. v. dep. [dī (=dis), "apart"; mētĭor, "to measure"] *To measure-out, to proportion.*

dīmissus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of dimitto.

dī-mitto, mīsi, missum, mittĕre, 3. v. a. [dī (=dis), "apart"; mitto, "to send"] ("To send apart" from one; hence) **1.** *To send about, in different directions,* or *to different parts.*—**2.** *To send away; to let go, dismiss.*

dīrec-tus, ta, tum, adj.: **1.** P. perf. pass. of dirigo.—**2.** Pa.: *Straight, direct; level.*

dī-rĭgo, rexi, rectum, rĭgĕre, 3. v. a. [for dī-rĕgo; fr. dī (=dis), in "strengthening" force; rĕgo, "to keep, *or* lead, straight"] *To keep, put,* or *place straight,* or *in a straight line.*

discēdendi, Gerund in di fr. discedo.

dis-cēdo, cessi, cessum, cēdĕre, 3. v. n. [dis, "apart"; cēdo, "to go"] ("To go apart"; hence) *To go away, depart.*

disces-sus, sūs, m. [for dis-ced-sus; fr. discēd-o, "to depart"] *Departure.*

discipl-īna, īnæ, f. [for disc-ĭpŭl-īna; fr. discĭpŭl-us, "a learner"] ("A thing pertaining to a *discipulus*"; hence, "instruction"; hence) *Discipline.*

dis-clūdo, clūsi, clūsum, clūdĕre, 3. v. a. [dis, "apart"; clūdo (=claudo), "to shut"] ("To shut apart"; hence) *To keep apart* or *asunder.* — Pass.: **dis-clūdor**, clūsus sum, clūdi.

disclūsus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of discludo.

dī-spergo, spersi, spersum, spergĕre, 3. v. a. [for dī-spargo; fr. dī (=dis), "in different directions"; spargo, "to scatter"] *To scatter in different directions; to disperse.*—Pass.: **dī-spergor**, spersus sum, spergi.

dispersus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of dispergo.

dissĭmŭlandus, a, um, Gerundive of dissimulo.

dissĭmŭl-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [for dissimil-o; fr. dissimil-is, "unlike"] ("To represent a thing to be unlike" itself; hence) *To feign* that a thing is not that which it is; *to dissemble, disguise, conceal.*

dis-tĭnĕo, tĭnŭi, tentum, tĭnēre, 2. v. a. [for dis-tĕnĕo; fr. dis, "apart"; tĕnĕo, "to hold"] *To hold,* or *keep, apart.*—Pass.: **dis-tĭnĕor**, tentus sum, tĭnēri.

dī-sto, no perf. nor sup., stāre, 1. v. n. [dī (=dis), "apart"; sto, "to stand"] *To stand,* or *be, apart; to be separate.*

dis-trĭbŭo, trĭbŭi, trĭbūtum, trĭbŭĕre, 3. v. a. [dis, "amongst several"; trĭbŭo, "to give"] ("To give amongst several"; hence) *To divide out, distribute, assign.*

dĭu, adv. [Adverbial Abl. of obsol. dĭus (=dĭes), "a day"] ("By day"; hence) **1.** *For a long time; a long while.* — **2.** Comp.: *Longer.* ☞ Comp.: dĭūtius; Sup.: diutissĭme.

dĭūtius; see diu.

do, dĕdi, dătum, dăre, 1. v. a.: **1.** *To give* in the fullest sense of the word; *to grant.*—**2.** *To put, place, cast* somewhere: dare in fugam, *to put to flight,* ch. 26.—Pass.: **dor**, dătus sum, dări [akin to δω, root of δί-δω-μι; and to Sans. root DÂ].

dŏl-us, i, m. *Craft, fraud, guile, deceit* [δόλος].

dŏmi, dŏmum; see domus.

dŏmus, i *and* ūs, f. *A dwell-*

ing, house, abode.—**a.** Adverbial Gen. of place [§ 121, B, *b*]: **dŏmi,** *At home.* — **b.** Abl. of place "whence" [§ 121, C. *a*]: **domo,** *From home.*—**c.** After verbs of motion [§ 101]: **dŏmum,** *To the house, home, homewards* [Gr. δόμος].

dūc-o, duxi, ductum, dūcĕre, 3. v. a.: **1.** *To lead, conduct.*—**2.** *To think, consider* [akin to Sans. root DUH, "to draw out"].

dum, conj. [akin to diu] **1.** *While, whilst, during the time that* [§ 152, II, (2)].—**2.** *Until* [§ 152, III, (1)].

dŭ-o, æ, o, num. adj. plur. *Two* [δύο].

duplĭc-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [duplex, duplĭc-is, "double"] *To double.*

e; see ex.

Ebūrōnes, um, m. plur. *The Eburones;* a people of Gallia Belgica, whose country extended from the modern Liege to Aix-la-Chapelle.

ē-dūco, duxi, ductum, dūcĕre, 3. v. a. [e (=ex), "out"; dūco, "to lead"] *To lead out* or *forth.*

effectus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of efficio.

ef-fēmĭn-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [for ex-fēmĭn-o; fr. ex, denoting "change"; fēmĭn-a, "a woman"] ("To change into a woman"; hence) *To render effeminate, enervate.*—Pass.: **ef-fēmĭnor,** fēmĭnātus sum, fēmĭnāri.

ef-fĭcĭo, fēci, fectum, fĭcĕre, 3. v. a. [for ex-făcĭo; fr. ex, "out"; făcĭo, "to make"] ("To make, *or* work, out"; hence) **1.** *To effect, accomplish, bring about, make, complete.*—**2.** *To produce.*—Pass.: **ef-fĭcĭor,** fectus sum, fĭci.

ef-fŭgĭo, fūgi, fŭgĭtum, fŭgĕre, 3. v. n. [for ex-fŭgĭo; fr. ex, "out"; fŭgĭo, "to flee"] *To flee out* or *away; to escape.*

ĕgo, Gen. mĕi (plur. **nos**), pers. pron. *I* [akin to Gr. ἐγώ; Sans. *aham*].

ēgrĕdĭendum, Gerund in dum, fr. ēgrĕdĭor.

ē-grĕdĭor, gressus sum, grĕdi, 3. v. dep. [for ē-grădĭor; fr. ē (=ex), "out"; grădĭor, "to step"] ("To step out"; hence) *To disembark* from a vessel, *to land.*

ēgressus, a, um, P. perf. of ēgrĕdĭor.

ējectus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of ejicio: at ch. 7 with ejectos supply esse [§ 158].

ē-jĭcĭo, jēci, jectum, jĭcĕre, 3. v. a. [for ē-jăcĭo; fr. e (= ex), "out"; jăcĭo, "to cast"] **1.** *To cast* or *throw out:* ējĭcĕre se, *to rush out, sally forth,* ch. 15.—**2.** *To eject, expel,* etc.—Pass.: **ē-jĭcĭor,** jectus sum, jĭci.

ĕnim, conj. *For.*

1. **ĕo,** ivi *or* ĭi, ĭ um, ire, v. n. *To go* [akin to Sans. root I, "to go"].

2. **ĕo,** adv. [prob. for eom (=eum), old acc. sing. masc. of pron. is, "this, that"] **1.** Of place: *To that place, thither, there.* **2.** *For this reason, on the following account.*

ĕōdem, adv. [for eomdem = eumdem; fr. idem, "the same"] *To the same place.*

ĕos, acc. masc. plur. of is.

ĕphippi-ātus, āta, ātum, adj. [ephippi-um] *Having horse-cloths,* or *housings.*

ĕphippĭum, ĭi, n. *A horse-cloth, housing* [Gr. ἐφίππιον].

ĕpistŏla, æ, f. *A letter, epistle* [ἐπιστολή, "that which is sent to" one].

ĕqu-ĕ-s, ĭtis, m. [for equ-i-(t)s; fr. ĕqu-us; i, root of eo,

[illegible] "[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]— [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]—2. [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] hence, A [illegible]

[illegible], [illegible] A war-chariot of the ancient Gauls and Britons [illegible].

et, conj. And: et . . . et, both . . . and [akin to Gr. [illegible], "moreover"; [illegible] "much, exceedingly"].

ĕtiam, conj. [akin to et] 1. And too, and furthermore; likewise, also, besides.—2. Even.

et-si, conj. [et, "even"; si, "if"] Even if, although.

ē-věnio, vēni, ventum, věnīre, 4. v. n. [ē (=ex), "out"; věnio, "to come"] ("To come out"; hence) To turn out, issue, happen.

ēven-tus, tūs, m. [ēvěn-io, "to turn out, issue"] Occurrence, event: ex eventu suarum navium, from the occurrence of his ships, i.e.) from what had happened to, or befallen, his ships: ch. 31.

ēvŏcātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of ēvŏco.

ē-vŏco, vŏcāvi, vŏcātum, vŏcāre, 1. v. a. [ē (=ex), "out"; vŏco, "to call"] To call out or forth, to summon. Pass.: ē-vŏcor, vŏcātus sum, vŏcāri.

ex [illegible] 1. Of [illegible]—2. [illegible]—3. In conformity with, according to.—4. In consequence of, on account of.—5. In specifying a multitude from which a [illegible] is taken, or of which it forms a part: [illegible].

[illegible], a, um, P. perf. pass. of [illegible].

ex-agĭto, [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], 1. v. a. [ex, "without force"; [illegible], "to disturb, [illegible]"] ("To disturb, chase" animals; hence) To harass.— Pass.: ex-agĭtor, [illegible] sum, [illegible].

ex-cēdo, cessi, cessum, cēdĕre, 3. v. n. [ex, "out or forth"; cēdo, "to go"] To go out, forth, or away; to withdraw, depart.

excessĕram, plupérf. ind. of excēdo.

ex-cĭpio, cēpi, ceptum, cĭpĕre, 3. v. a. [for ex-căpio; fr. ex, "without force"; căpio, "to take"] 1. To take, take up, collect, gather.—2. To sustain, support, bear.

ex-cūs-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [for ex-caus-o; fr. ex, "from"; causa, "a charge"] ("To release from a charge"; hence) To excuse.

exercĭtā-tio, tiōnis, f. [exercĭt(a)-o, "to exercise"] Exercise, practice.

exerc-ĭtus, ĭtūs, m. [exercĕo, "to exercise"] ("Exercise"; hence) An army, as a trained and disciplined body of men.

exĭgŭ-ĭtas, ĭtātis, f. [exiguus, "small"] ("The quality of the exiguus"; hence) Smallness, small size.

exĭgŭus, ŭa, ŭum, adj. Small, little.

ex-istĭmo, istĭmāvi, istĭmātum, istĭmāre, 1. v. a. [for ex-æstĭmo; fr. ex, "without force"; æstĭmo, "to think"] To think,

imagine, deem, suppose.—Pass.: **ex-istĭmor,** istĭmātus sum, istĭmāri.

exĭ-tus, tūs, m. [exĕo, "to go out" through true root EXI] ("A going out"; hence) Of circumstances, *etc.*: *An issue, result, conclusion.*

ex-pĕd-ĭo, īvi *or* ĭi, ītum, īre, 4. v. a. [ex, "out of"; pes, pĕd-is, "the foot"] ("To get the foot out of" a snare, *etc.*; hence) *To extricate, loose, disengage.*—Pass.: **ex-pĕd-ĭor,** ītus sum, īri.

expĕdītĭor, us; see expeditus.

expĕdītus, a, um: **1.** P. perf. pass. of expedio.—**2.** Pa.: **a.** *Unencumbered; free* from any thing hindering ready action.—**b.** *Ready, easy.* ☞ Comp.: expĕdītĭor; (Sup.: expĕdīt-issĭmus).

ex-pello, pŭli, pulsum, pellĕre, 3. v. a. [ex, "out"; pello, "to drive"] *To drive out, expel.*

ex-pĕrĭor, pertus sum, pĕrīri, 4. v. dep. [ex, "thoroughly"; obsol. pĕrĭor, "to go *or* pass through"; hence, "to try"] ("To try thoroughly"; hence) **1.** *To try, prove, put to the test.*—**2.** *To make trial of, have recourse to.*

expertus, a, um, P. perf. of experior.

explōra-tor, tōris, m. [explor(a)-o, "to spy out"] ("One who spies out"; hence) *A spy, scout.*

explorātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of explōro.

ex-plōro, plōrāvi, plōrātum, plōrāre, 1. v. a. [ex, in "augmentative" force; plōro, "to cry out"] ("To cry out aloud"; hence, "to find out, *or* discover, by much talking"; hence) *To search out, discover, ascertain.*—Pass.: **ex-plōror,** plōrātus sum, plōrāri.

ex-pōno, pŏsŭi, pŏsĭtum, pōnĕre, 3. v. a. [ex, "out"; pōno, "to put"] ("To put *or* set out"; hence) **1.** Naut. t. t.: *To set on shore; to land, disembark* a person, *etc.*—**2.** Of troops, *etc.*: *To display to view; to draw up, post.*—Pass.: **ex-pōnor,** pŏsĭtus sum, pōni.

ex-porto, portāvi, portātum, portāre, 1. v. a. [ex, "out"; porto, "to carry"] *To carry out* or *away.*

expŏsĭtus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of expōno.

ex-specto, spectāvi, spectātum, spectāre, 1. v. a. [ex, "very much"; specto, "to look out"] ("To look out very much" for a thing; hence) *To wait for, await, wait to see; to wait until, etc.*—Pass.: **ex-spector,** spectātus sum, spectāri.

extrēmum, i; see extrēmus.

extrēmus, a, um, sup. adj.: **1.** Of position, *etc.*: *Outermost, extreme.*—**2.** *Last,* in the widest sense of the word.—As Subst.: **extrēmum,** i, n. *The end, close, termination.*

făcĭendus, a, um, Gerundive of facio.

făcĭl-e, adv. [facil-is, "easy"] *Easily, with ease.*

făcĭo, fēci, factum, făcĕre, 3. v. a. ("To cause to be"; hence) **1.** *To make,* in the widest acceptation of the term: prœlium facere, (*to make,* i.e.) *to engage in a battle;* so, prœlio facto, *when the engagement had taken place,* ch. 13; opportunitatem sibi facere, (*to make to them,* i.e.) *to grant* or *afford them the opportunity.* facere iter, (*to make a march,* i.e.) *to march,* ch. 32.—**2.** *To build, construct.*—**3.** *To do.*—Pass.: **fīo,** factus sum, fĭĕri; see fīo [akin to Sans. root BHU, "to be," in causative force].

factu, Supine in u fr. facio.

factūrus, a, um, P. fut. of făcĭo.

factus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of făcĭo.

făcul-tas, tātis, f. [obsol. făcul=făcĭl-is] ("The quality of the *facul*"; hence) *Power, means, opportunity.*

fallendo, Gerund in do fr. fallo.

fal-lo, fĕfelli, falsum, fallĕre, 3. v. a. ("To cause to stumble"; hence) *To deceive* [akin to Gr. σφάλ-λω; Sans. root SPHAL, "to tremble"—in causative force].

fastīgātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of fastīgo.

fastīgo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a.: **1.** *To make pointed, to sharpen* or *bring to a point.*—**2.** P. perf. pass.: *Sloped down, sloping.*—Pass.: **fastīgor,** ātus sum, āri.

fēlīc-ĭter, adv. [felix, fēlīc-is, "prosperous"] *Prosperously.*

fĕre, adv. *Nearly, almost, for the most part, about.*

fĕrendus, a, um, Gerundive of fĕro.

fĕro, tŭli, lātum, ferre, v. a. irreg.: **1.** *To bear, bring, carry:* arma ferre, *to carry arms,* i.e. *to be soldiers,* ch. 19.—**2.** Of a river: Pass. in reflexive force: *To rush onwards.*—**3.** Of terms: *To offer, propose.*—**4.** Of abstract things as subjects: Without object: *To allow, permit:* quàm consuetudo ferret, (*than custom allowed,* i.e.) *than was customary* or *usual,* ch. 32 [akin to φέρ-ω, also to Sans. root BHRI, "to bear," *etc.*; tŭl-i is formed from root TUL *or* TOL, whence tollo; lātum = tlā-tum, akin to τλά-ω].

fĕr-us, a, um, adj. ("Wild"; hence) *Fierce, savage* [akin to θήρ, Æolic φήρ, "a wild animal"].

fī-bŭla, bŭlæ, f. [for fig-bŭla, fr. fīg-o, "to fasten"] ("That which serves to fasten"; hence) In carpentry: *A brace, trenail.*

fictus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of fingo.—As Subst.: **ficta,** ōrum, n. plur. *Feigned* or *fictitious things,* ch. 5.

fīd-ēlis, ēle, adj. [fīd-es, "faith"] ("Pertaining to *fides*"; hence) *Faithful;* sometimes with Dat. [§ 106, (3)]; see ch. 21.

fīd-es, ĕi, f. [fīd-o, "to put faith *or* confidence" in] **1.** *Faith, good faith.*—**2.** *Faithfulness, fidelity.*—**3.** *Promise, engagement, plighted word:* fidem jurejurando facere, (*to make an engagement by,* or *under, an oath;* i.e.) *to bind* one's self *by oath.*—**4.** *Guardian care, protection,* ch. 22.

fīg-ūra, ūræ, f. [FIG, root of fingo, "to form"] ("The thing formed"; hence) *Form, shape.*

fingo, finxi, fictum, fingĕre, 3. v. a.: **1.** *To form, make.*—**2.** *To feign.*—Pass.: **fingor,** fictus sum, fingi [prob. akin to θιγ, root of θιγ-γάνω, "to touch"].

fīn-io, īvi *or* ĭi, ītum, īre, 4. v. a. [fīn-is] **1.** *To bound, limit.*—**2.** *To end, terminate, finish.*

fī-nis, nis, m. [probably for fid-nis, fr. findo, "to divide," through root FID] ("The dividing thing"; hence, "a boundary, limit"; hence) Plur.: *Borders* of a country; and so, *territory, land, country* included within certain borders.

fīn-ĭtĭmus, ĭtĭma, ĭtĭmum, adj. [fin-is] ("Pertaining to a *finis*"; hence) *Bordering upon, adjoining, neighbouring.*

fīo, factus sum, fĭĕri, v. pas irreg.; see facio: **1.** *To be mad*—**2.** *To become.*—**3.** *To happ*[illegible] or *come to pass; to be broug*[illegible] *about.*

firm-ĭter, adv. [firm-u "firm"] *Firmly:* firmiter insis ere, to stand *firmly,* i.e. to [illegible] *firm footing,* ch. 26.

fir-mus, ma, mum, adj. ("Bearing"; hence) *Strong, firm* [either for fer-mus, fr. fĕr-o; or akin to Sans. root DHṚI, "to bear"].

fistūca, æ, *A rammer, beetle*; at ch. 17, the fistucæ mentioned were probably machines, worked by ropes and pulleys, by which heavy weights were raised to a considerable height and then made to fall heavily on the piles beneath.

flecto, flexi, flexum, flectĕre, 3. v. a. *To turn, bend* [akin to πλέκ-ω, "to plait *or* twist"].

flōrens, ntis: 1. P. pres. of floreo.—2. Pa.: *Flourishing, prosperous.*

flōr-ĕo, ŭi, no sup., ēre, 2. v. n. [flos, flor-is, "a flower"] ("To flower"; hence) *To be in a flourishing* or *prosperous condition; to flourish; to be eminent, distinguished,* or *conspicuous.*

fluc-tus, tūs, m. [for flugvtus, fr. FLUGV, root of flŭo, "to flow"] ("A flowing"; hence) *A wave, billow.*

flū-men, mĭnis, n. [flŭ-o] ("That which flows"; hence) *A river.*

fore, inf. fut. of sum.

for-tis, te, adj. *Brave, bold, courageous.* ☞ (Comp.: fortĭor); Sup.: fort-issĭmus [for fertis, fr. fĕr-o; and so, "bearing, that bears"; hence, "strong"; hence, as a result, "brave," *etc.*; or akin to Sans. root DHṚISH, "to be courageous"].

fort-ĭter, adv. [fort-is] *Courageously, with courage, bravely.*

fractus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of frango.

frango, frēgi, fractum, frangĕre, 3. v. a. ("To break"; hence) Of a ship: *To shatter, wreck, dash to pieces.* — Pass.: **frangor**, fractus sum, frangi [akin to Gr. ῥήγνυμι, and Sans. root BHAÑJ, "to split, break"].

frāter, tris, m. *A brother* [akin to Sans. *bhṛatri*, "a brother"].

frĕm-ĭtus, ĭtūs, m. [frĕm-o, "to roar"] *A roaring, roar.*

frĕquens, ntis, adj. ("Constant" in doing something, *or* going somewhere; hence) Of persons: *Assembled in great numbers, numerous, crowding together.* ☞ (Comp.: frĕquent-ĭor): Sup.: frequent-issĭmus.

frīg-ĭdus, ĭda, ĭdum, adj. [frig-ĕo, "to be cold"] *Cold.* ☞ (Comp.: frigĭd-ior); Sup.: frigĭd-issĭmus.

frūmentandi, Gerund in di fr. frumentor.

frūment-ārĭus, āria, ārium, adj. [frument-um] *Pertaining to corn*: res frūmentāria, *corn, provisions.*

frūmentātum, Supine in um fr. frumentor.

frūment-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. [frument-um] *To get corn, forage.*

frū-mentum, menti, n. [frŭor, "to eat"] ("The thing eaten"; hence) *Corn, grain*; plur.: *Corn*, i.e. *crops*, ch. 38.

fŭg-a, æ, f. [fŭg-ĭo, "to flee"] *Flight*: in fugam conjicere, *to put to flight, rout.*

fŭgĭo, fūgi, fŭgĭtum, fŭgĕre, 3. v. n. *To flee, flee away, take to flight* [akin to φυγ, root of φεύγω, "to flee"; and also Sans. root BHUJ, "to bend": Pass. in reflexive force: "to incline one's self"].

funda, æ, f. *A sling* [Gr. σφενδ-όνη].

fūn-is, is, m. ("The binding thing"; hence) 1. *A cord, rope.* —2. *A cable* [akin to Sans. root BANDH, "to bind"].

fŭtūrus, a, um, P. fut. of sum.

[illegible]

[illegible] importance.
[illegible] grave [illegible]
[illegible] literary.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] most.
[illegible] The [illegible]
[illegible] Hoe, [illegible]
[illegible] Hoe [illegible]

[illegible] show [illegible]
[illegible] home, [illegible] comm [illegible] gen. [illegible]

person, or *man* generally.—Plur.: *Persons, men.*

hōra, æ, f. *An hour* [ὥρα].

hortans, ntis, P. pres. of hortor.

hortātus, a, um, P. perf. of hortor.

hor-tor, tātus sum, tāri, 1. v. dep. *To strongly urge; to exhort, advise*, etc. [perhaps akin to ὄρ-νυμι, "to rouse"].

hos-tis, tis, comm. gen. ("The eating one"; hence, "a stranger *or* foreigner" entertained as a "guest"; hence) *An enemy*, or *foe*, of one's country.—Plur.: *The enemy* [prob. akin to Sans. root GHAS, "to eat"].

hūc, adv. [for hoc, adverbial neut. acc. of hic, "this"] *To this place, hither.*

hūm-ānus, a, um, adj. [for hŏmĭn-ānus; fr. hŏmo, hŏmĭn-is] **1.** *Of*, or *belonging to, a man* or *men; human.*—**2.** *Polished civilized, refined.* ☞ Comp.: hūm-ān-ĭor; (Sup.: hūmān-issĭmus).

hŭm-ĭlis, ĭle, adj. [hŭm-us, "the ground"] ("Pertaining to the ground"; hence) *Low, lowly, humble.* ☞ Comp.: hŭmĭl-ĭor; (Sup.: hŭmĭl-lĭmus).

ĭ-bi, adv. [pronominal root I] *In that place, there.*

ī-dem, ĕădem, ĭdem (Gen. ējusdem; Dat. ĕīdem), pron. dem [pronominal root I, with demonstrative suffix dem] ("That very"; hence) *The same.*

ĭdōnĕus, a, um, adj. *Fit, suitable, convenient.*

ĭĕram, pluperf. ind. of 1. eo.

i-gnosco, gnōvi, gnōtum, gnoscĕre, 3. v. a. and n. [for in-gnosco; fr. in, "not"; gnosco = nosco, "to know"] ("Not to know"; hence, of a fault, *etc.*) *To pardon, forgive, overlook.*

i-gnōtus, gnōta, gnōtum, adj. [for in-gnōtus; fr. in, "not"; gnōtus (= nōtus), "known"] *Not known, unknown.*

ĭi, nom. masc. plur. of is.

il-le, la, lud (Gen. illīus; Dat. illi), pron. adj. [for is-le; fr. is] *That.*—As Subst. of all genders and both numbers: *That person* or *thing; he, she, it.*

il-līco, adv. [for in-loco; fr. in, "in"; loco, abl. of locus, "place"] ("In the place"; hence) *Forthwith, immediately.*

illĭgātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of illĭgo.

il-lĭgo, lĭgāvi, lĭgātum, lĭgāre, 1. v. a. [for in-lĭgo; fr. ĭn, "on"; lĭgo, "to bind"] *To bind* or *tie on, to fasten.*—Pass.: **il-lĭgor**, lĭgātus sum, lĭgāri.

ill-o, adv. [prob. adverbial Acc. ill-om = ill-um; fr. ille] **1.** *To that place, thither.*—**2.** *To that end, thereto:* eodem illo, *to that same end* or *point.*

immānis, e, adj. *Vast, huge.* immani magnitudine, abl. of quality [§ 115].

immissus, a, um, P. perf pass. of immitto.

im-mitto, mīsi, missum, mittĕre, 3. v. a. [for in-mitto; fr. in, "in *or* within"; mitto, "to send"] **1.** *To send in* or *within.*—**2.** *To let in, sink.*—Pass.: **im-mittor**, missus sum, mitti.

im-mortālis, mortāle, adj. [for in-mortālis; fr. in, "not"; mortālis, "mortal"] *Immortal, undying.*

impĕdĭ-mentum, menti, n. [impedī-o] ("The hindering thing; a hindrance"; hence) Plur.: *The baggage* of troops, *etc.*

im-pĕd-ĭo, īvi *or* ĭi, ītum, īre, 1. v. a. [for in-pĕd-ĭo; fr. in, "in"; pes, pĕd-is, "the foot"] ("To get the foot in" something; hence, "to shackle," *etc.*; hence) *To hinder, obstruct, impede.*—Pass.: **im-pĕd-ĭor**, ītus sum, īri.

[illegible]

imperātor, [illegible]

impĕrĭum, [illegible]

[illegible] Im-pĕro, [illegible] ... im-pĕror. [illegible]

impĕtrātūrus, a, um, P. fut. of impetro.

im-pĕtro, pĕtrāvi, pĕtrātum, pĕtrare, 1. v. a. [for in-patro; fr. in, "without force"; patro, "to perform"] To get, obtain, etc.—Pass.: im-pĕtror, pĕtrātus sum, pĕtrāri.

impĕt-us, ūs, m. [impĕt-o, "to fall upon, or attack"] 1. An attack, assault, onset.—2. Impetuosity, violence, force.

importāt-ītius, ītia, ītium, adj. [importat-um, supine of importo] Imported, brought from abroad.

im-porto, portāvi, portātum, [illegible] ... to carry [illegible] ... to bring [illegible]

[illegible] impudentia [illegible] ... impudence, [illegible]

[illegible] ... and acc.: [illegible]

[illegible] ... or [illegible]

[illegible] ... Pass. [illegible] ... sum, di [illegible] ... "in or [illegible]

[illegible], a, um, P. perf. pass. of [illegible].

[illegible], adj. [in, "not"; [illegible], "sure"] [illegible]

incitātus, a, um: 1. P. perf. pass. of incito.—2. Pa.: Of a horse: [illegible] speed.

in-cĭto, citāvi, citātum, citāre, 1. v. a. [in, "without force"; cito, "to be set in rapid motion"] 1. To set in rapid motion, urge forward: navem incitare, to propel a ship rapidly forwards, ch. 25; equum incitare, to spur on a horse, ch. 12.—2. With Personal pron. in reflexive force: To set one's self in rapid motion; i.e. to hasten, rush.—Pass.: in-cĭtor, citātus sum, citāri.

in-cognĭtus, cognĭta, cognĭtum, adj. [in, "not"; cognĭtus, "known"] Unknown, not known.

incŏlendi, Gerund in di fr. incolo.

incŏlo, cŏlŭi, no sup., cŏlĕre, 3. v. n. [in, "in"; colo, "to

dwell"] ("To dwell in" a place; hence) *To dwell, reside.*

in-cŏlŭmis, cŏlŭme, adj. [in, in "intensive" force; obsol. cŏlŭmis, "safe"] *Quite safe, safe, in safety.*

i-n-de, adv. [probably fr. pronominal root I; with n, epenthetic; de, suffix] ("From that" thing; hence) *From that place* or *quarter, thence.*

induciæ (or **indutiæ**), ārum, f. plur. *A temporary cessation of hostilities; an armistice, truce.*

ĭn-ĕo, ivi *or* ii, ĭtum, īre, v. a. irreg. [in, "into"; 1. ĕo] ("To go into"; hence): Of a plan: *To form, adopt.*

in-ers, ertis, adj. [for in-arts; fr. in, "not"; ars, art-is, "art"] ("Without art"; hence) *Sluggish, inactive, indolent.*

infĕrendus, a, um, Gerundive of infĕro.

infĕr-ĭor, ĭus, comp. adj. [infĕr-us, "low"] *Lower.*

in-fĕro, tŭli, (il)-lātum, ferre, v. a. [in, "into *or* to"; fĕro, "to bear"] 1. *To bear, carry,* or *bring into* or *to.*—2. Of war: *To make upon, wage against.*

infirm-ĭtas, ĭtātis, f. [infirmus] ("Weakness;" hence) Of mind: *Fickleness.*

in-firmus, firma, firmum, adj. [in, "not"; firmus] *Not strong, weak, feeble.* ☞ Comp.: infirm-ĭor; Sup.: infirm-issimus.

in-flŭo, fluxi, fluxum, flŭĕre, 3. v. n. [in, "into"; flŭo, "to flow"] Of a river: *To flow* or *run into; to empty itself into.*

infra, adv. [syncopated fr. infĕrā, abl. fem. of infĕrus, "low"] *Below.*

injectus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of injĭcĭo.

in-jĭcĭo, jĕci, jectum, jĭcĕre, 3. v. a. [for in-jăcĭo; fr. in; jăcĭo, "to cast"] 1. [in, "upon"] *To cast,* or *throw, upon.*—2. [in, "into"] ("To throw into"; hence) Mentally: With Acc. of thing and Dat. of person: *To infuse* something *into* one; *to inspire* one *with* some feeling.—Pass.: **in-jĭcĭor,** jectus sum, jĭci.

injūrĭ-a, æ, f. [injūrĭ-us, "injurious"] ("The thing pertaining to the *injurius*"; hence) *Unjust* or *wrongful conduct, injustice; a wrong, injury,* etc.

ĭnŏp-ĭa, ĭæ, f. [ĭnops, ĭnŏpis, "without means"] ("The quality, *or* state, of the *inops*"; hence) *Want, lack, scarcity.*

ĭn-ŏpīna-ns, ntis, adj. [in, "not"; ŏpīn(a)-or, "to expect"] *Not expecting, unaware.*

inquam, v. def. *To say.*

in-scĭ-us, a, um, adj. [in, "not"; scĭo, "to know"] *Not knowing, ignorant* of the cause, *etc., unaware.*

insĭd-ĭæ, ĭārum, f. plur. [insĭd-ĕo, "to take up a position in a place"] ("A taking up of a position in a place"; hence, "an ambush, ambuscade"; hence) *Artifice, plot, treachery.*

in-sĭnŭo, sĭnŭāvi, sĭnŭātum, sĭnŭāre, 1. v. a. [in, "into"; sĭnŭo, "to wind"] *To wind,* or *make a way, into:* insĭnuare se, *to make their way into* or *among.*

in-sisto, stĭti, no sup., sistĕre, 3. v. n. [in, "without force"; sisto, "to stand"] *To stand, take one's stand.*

in-stăbĭlis, stăbĭle, adj. [in, "not"; stăbĭlis, "that stands steady"] *Unsteady.*

in-stĭtŭo, stĭtŭi, stĭtūtum, stĭtŭĕre, 3. v. a. [for in-stătŭo; fr. in, "without force"; stătŭo, "to set"] ("To set, put, place"; hence) 1. Of troops: *To form, draw up.*—2. *To construct, build.*—3. *To resolve,* or *determine, upon.*—Pass.: **in-stĭtŭor,** stĭtūtus sum, stĭtŭi.

instĭtū-tum, ti, n. [instĭtū-o, "to institute"] *Institution, law.*

in-sŭē-fac-tus, ta, tum, adj. [in, "without force"; sŭe-sco, "to be accustomed"; făc-ĭo, "to make"] ("Made accustomed" hence) *Accustomed, habituated.*

in-sŭētus, sŭēta, sŭētum, adj. [in, "not"; sŭētus, "accustomed"] *Unaccustomed.*

in-sŭl-a, æ, f. [for in-săl-a; fr. in, "in"; săl-um, "the sea"] ("That which is in *sălum*"; hence) *An island.*

in-sŭper, adv. [in, "on *or* upon"; sŭper, "above"] ("On the top, above, overhead"; hence) *Over and above, moreover, besides.*

intel-lĭgo, lexi, lectum, lĭgĕre, 3. v. a. [for inter-lĕgo; fr. inter, "between"; lĕgo, "to choose"] ("To choose between"; hence) *To perceive, understand, comprehend.*

inter, prep. gov. acc. *Between, among:* inter se, *among themselves,* i.e. *mutually, one with another.*

inter-clūdo, clūsi, clūsum, clūdĕre, 3. v. a. [inter, "between"; clūdo (=claudo), "to shut"] ("To shut, *or* close," a passage *or* way "between" two or more points; hence) **1.** Of roads: *To close, stop,* or *block up.*—**2.** Of supplies: *To cut off, intercept.*—Pass.: **inter-clūdor**, clūsus sum, clūdi.

interclūsus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of intercludo.

intĕr-ĕā, adv. [for intĕr-ĕam; fr. inter, "between"; ĕam, acc. sing. fem. of is] ("Between that" and something else; hence) Of time: *Meanwhile, in the mean time.*

interfectus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of interficio.

inter-fĭcĭo, fēci, fectum, fĭcĕre, 3. v. a. [for inter-făcĭo; fr. inter, "between"; făcĭo, "to make"] ("To make" something to be "between" the parts of a thing, so as to separate and break it up; hence) *To destroy;* esp. *to kill, slay, slaughter.*—Pass.: **inter-fĭcĭor**, fectus sum, fĭci.

intĕr-im, adv. [inter, "between"; im = eum, acc. masc. sing. of is] *In the meantime, meanwhile.*

intermissus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of intermitto.

inter-mitto, mīsi, missum, mittĕre, 3. v. a. [inter, "apart"; mitto, "to make to go"] ("To make to go apart"; hence) *To leave off,* or *discontinue, for awhile; to interrupt* the doing of a thing: brevi tempore intermisso, *a short time having intervened,* or *after a short interval,* ch. 34.—Pass.: **inter-mittor**, missus sum, mitti.

inter-pōno, pŏsŭi, pŏsĭtum, pōnĕre, 3. v. a. [inter, "between"; pōno, "to put"] ("To put between"; hence) **1.** *To interpose.*—**2.** Pass.: Of a suspicion: *To arise, occur.*—Pass.: **inter-pōnor**, pŏsĭtus sum, pōni.

interpŏsĭtus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of interpono.

inter-sum, fŭi, esse, v. n. [inter, "among"; sum, "to be"] ("To be among"; hence) With Dat. [§ 106, *a*]: *To be present at, to engage,* or *take part, in.*

inter-vallum, valli, n. [inter, "between"; vallum, "the mound" of a camp, *etc.*] ("The space between the mound, *etc.* of a camp and the soldiers' tents"; hence) *An interval* of *space; distance.*

intŭlissem, pluperf. subj. of infĕro.

in-ūsĭtātus, ūsĭtāta, ūsĭtātum, adj. [in, "not"; usitatus, "frequently used"] ("Not frequently used"; hence) *Unusual, uncommon, extraordinary.*

in-ūtĭlis, ūtĭle, adj. [in, "not"; ūtĭlis, "useful"] With ăd [p. 136, E]: *Useless, of no use.*

in-vĭcem, adv. [in, "according to"; vicem, acc. of vicis, "turn"] *By turns, in turn.*

invītātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of invito.

invīto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. *To invite.*—Pass.: **invītor**, ātus sum, āri.

invītus, a, um, adj. *Unwilling, reluctant, against one's will.*

i-pse, psa, psum, pron. dem. [for is-pse; fr. is; suffix pse] *Self, very, identical.*—As Subst. m.: **a.** Sing.: *Himself.*—**b.** Plur.: *Themselves.*

ir-rumpo, rūpi, ruptum, rumpĕre, 3. v. n. [for in-rumpo; fr. in, "into"; rumpo, "to break *or* burst"] Folld. by in with acc.: *To break,* or *burst, into; to force one's way into,* ch. 14.

is, ĕa, id, pron. dem. [pronominal root I] **1.** *This, that,* person *or* thing just mentioned. As Subst.: **a.** Sing.: (a) Masc.: *He.*—(b) Neut.: *It, that.* — **b.** Plur.: (a) Masc.: *Those just mentioned; they.* — (b) Neut.: *Those things.*—**2.** *Of such a nature* or *kind, such:* ea . . . ut, *of such a kind . . . that,* ch. 17.

ĭta, adv.: **1.** *Thus, in this way* or *manner, so:* ita ut, *in such a way, that.*—**2.** *To such a degree, so very* [akin to Sans. *iti,* 'thus"].

ită-que, conj. [ĭta, "thus"; quĕ, "and"] **1.** *And thus, and so.*—**2.** *On this,* or *that, account; therefore.*

ĭtem, adv.: **1.** *So, even so, in like manner.* — **2.** *Also, likewise* [akin to Sans. *ittham,* "so"].

ĭ-ter, itinĕris, n. [ĕo, "to go," through root I] ("A going"; hence) **1.** Of troops: *A march.* — **2.** *A journey.*

jăcio, jēci, jactum, jăcĕre, 3. v. a. *To throw, cast, fling.*—Pass.: **jăcior**, jactus sum, jăci.

jactus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of jăcio.

jam, adv. [prob. for eam, fr. is] **1.** *At this time; now.*—**2.** *Already.*

jŭbĕo, jussi, jussum, jŭbēre, 2. v. a. *To order, command, bid.* —Pass.: **jŭbĕor**, jussus sum, jŭbēri.

jū-dĭc-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1 v. a. [for jur-dic-o; fr. jus, jūris, "law"; dĭc-o, "to point out"] ("To point out what is law"; hence, "to pass judgment about"; hence) *To judge, deem, consider.*

jŭg-um, i, n. [jungo, "to join," root JUG] ("The joining thing"; hence) *The yoke* of draught animals.

jū-mentum, menti, n. [for jug-mentum; fr. jungo, "to yoke," root JUG] ("The yoked thing"; hence) *A draught-animal, beast of burden.*

junc-tūra, tūræ, f. [for jung-tūra; fr. jung-o, "to join"] *A joining.*

junctus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of jungo.

jungo, junxi, junctum, jungĕre, 3. v. a.: *To join, unite.*—Pass.: **jungor**, junctus sum, jungi [akin to Gr. ζυγ, root of ζεύγνυμι; and to Sans. root YUJ].

jus-jūra-ndum, ndi, n. (Gen.: jurisjurandi, n.) [jus, "a right"; jur(a)-o, "to swear"] ("A right to be sworn to"; hence) *An oath.*

jussi, perf. ind. of jŭbĕo.

jus-tus, ta, tum, adj. [for jur-tus; fr. jus, jur-is, "law"] ("Provided with *jus*"; hence) *Law-abiding, just.*

Lăbĭēnus, ēni, m. *Labienus;* a lieutenant of Cæsar in Gaul.

whose chief town, Artodunum, is now called Langres.

lĭtera, æ, f.: **1.** Sing.: *A letter of the alphabet.* — **2.** Plur.: *A letter, epistle.*

lī-tus, tŏris, n. [prob. LI, root of lī-no, "to overspread"] ("That which is overspread," esp. by the sea; hence) *The sea-shore, beach, strand.*

lŏc-us, i, m. [plur. **lŏci**, m., and **lŏca**, n.) ("That which is put, placed, *or* situated"; hence) *A place* [probably akin to root λεχ, whence λέγω, "to put, place"].

long-e, adv. [long-us, "long"; hence, "far off"] **1.**: **a.** *Far off, at a distance:* longe ăbesse, *to be far off;* longe lateque, *far and wide.*— **b.** With Comparative and Superlative words: *By far; very much, greatly.* — **2.** Comp.: **a.** *Further.* — **b.** *Too far off.*— **c.** *Very far.*—☞ Comp.: long-ĭus; (Sup.: long-issĭme).

long-inqu-us (trisyll.), a, um, adj. [for long-hinc-vus; fr. long-us, "long"; hinc, "hence"] ("Belonging to far hence"; hence) *Far off, distant, remote.*

longŭrĭus, ĭi, m. *A long pole.*

long-us, a, um, adj. *Long.* ☞ Comp.: long-ĭor; (Sup.: long-issĭmus) [probably akin to Sans. *dirgh-a*, "long"].

Lūc-ĭus, ĭi, m. [lux, lūc-is, "light"; hence, "the day"] ("One belonging to the day," *i.e.* prob. "one born at break of day") *Lucius;* a Roman name.

lū-na, næ, f. [for luc-na; fr. lūc-ĕo, "to shine"] ("The shining one"; hence) *The moon.*

māchĭnā-tĭo, tĭōnis, f. [māchĭn(a)-or, "to contrive"] ("A contriving"; hence, "a contrivance"; hence) *A machine, engine.*

măg-is, comp. adv. [MAG, root of mag-nus] *More; in a greater* or *higher degree.* ☞ Sup.: maxĭme (=mag-sĭme).

magni; see magnus, no. 3.

magn-ĭtūdo, ĭtūdĭnis, f. [magn-us] ("The quality of the *magnus*"; hence) *Greatness, magnitude, large size.*

magn-ŏpĕre (also written magno opere), adv. [for magno opere; abl. sing. of *magnŭs*, "great"; *ŏpŭs*, "toil"] ("With great toil," hence) *Greatly, very greatly, exceedingly.*

mag-nus, na, num, adj.: **1.** *Great, large.*—**2.** Of sound, *etc.*: *Powerful, loud.* — **3.** Of value, importance, *etc.*: *Great, high:* magni, *of great importance*, ch. 21 [§ 128 *a*].—**4.** In age: *Great, advanced, old:* majores natu, (*older with respect to birth*, i.e.) *elders, old men, seniors.* ☞ Comp.: mājor (=măg-ĭor); Sup.: maxĭmus (=mag-s-imus) [root MAG, akin to Gr. μέγ-ας, Sans. *mah-a*, "great"; fr. Sans. root MAH, originally MAGH, "to be great, powerful," *etc.*].

mājor, us, comp. adj.; see magnus.—As Subst.: **mājōres**, um, m. plur. *Ancestors, forefathers.*

mājōres, um; see major.

mandā-tum, ti, n. [mand(a)-o] ("A thing enjoined"; hence) *A command, order*, etc.

man-do, dāvi, dātum, dāre, 1. v. a. [măn-us, "hand"; do, "to put"] ("To put into one's hand"; hence) *To enjoin, command:* at ch. 21, constructed with Dat. of person [§ 106, 4] and uti with Subjunctive [§ 152].

măn-eo, si, sum, ēre, 2. v. n. *To remain, continue* [μέν-ω].

mă-nus, nūs, f. ("The measuring thing"; hence) *A hand* [akin to Sans. root MÂ, "to measure"].

Marcus, i, m. *Marcus* (usually written, by abbreviation, M.); a Roman prænomen [marcus, "a crushing thing"; hence, "a large hammer"; akin to Sans. root MRID, "to crush"].

măre, is, n. *The sea* [akin to Sans. *vâri*, "water"].

măr-ĭtĭmus, ĭtĭma, ĭtĭmum, adj. [măr-e] *Of*, or *belonging to, the sea; sea-; maritime.*

mātĕr-ĭa, ĭæ (-es, ēi), f. [māter, māt(e)r-is, "a producer"; hence, "a mother"] ("That which belongs to the *mater*"; hence, "matter, materials"; hence) *Wood, timber.*

mātūr-e, adv. [matur-us] *Early, soon.* ☞ Comp.: mātūrĭus.

mātūrĭus; see maturus.

mātūr-us, a, um, adj. ("Ripe"; hence) Of time: *Early.*

maxĭm-e, sup. adv. [maximus] *In the greatest* or *highest degree; especially, chiefly.* ☞ Comp.: măgis; see măgis.

maxĭmus, a, um, sup. adj.; see magnus.—Phrase: Maximam partem, *For the most part, chiefly* [§ 100].

mĕdĭŏ-cris, cre, adj. [mĕdĭus, uncontracted gen. mĕdĭo-i, "middle"] ("Made in a middle, *or* intermediate, state"; hence) *Moderate.*

Mĕdĭŏmātrĭci, ōrum, m. plur. *The Mediomatrici;* a people of Gaul, in the neighbourhood of the modern Metz.

mĕd-ĭus, ĭa, ĭum, adj.: **1.** *That is in the middle* or *midst; middle*, etc. — **2.** *The middle of* that denoted by the subst. to which it is in attribution: media nox, *the middle of the night*, i.e. *midnight*, ch. 36. — **3.** Of place: With respective Gen.: *In the middle of, midway with respect to* or *between* [akin to μέσος; Sans. *madyas*].

membrum, i, n. *A limb, member.*

Mĕnăpĭi, ōrum, m. plur. *The Menapii;* a people of Gallia Belgica, between the Mosa (Meuse) and Scaldis (Scheldt).

mercā-tor, tōris, m. [merc(a)-or, "to trade"] *A trader, merchant.*

mĕtendo, Gerund in do fr. meto.

mĕto, messŭi, messum, mĕtĕre, 3. v. a. *To mow* or *reap; to cut down* the crops [prob. ἀ-μά-ω].

mĕtus, ūs, m. *Fear, dread.*

mĕ-us, a, um, pron. possess. [me] *Of*, or *belonging to, me; my, mine.*

mīles, ĭtis, comm. gen. *A soldier.*

mīlĭt-āris, āre, adj. [mīles, mīlĭt-is] *Of*, or *belonging to, a soldier; military:* res militaris, *military affairs.*

mill-e, num. adj. indecl. *A thousand:* mille passūs, *a thousand paces*, i.e. *a* (*Roman*) *mile*, estimated at 1618 English yards, or 142 yards less than an English mile.—As Subst.: **millĭa**, ĭum, n. plur.: **a.** *A thousand.* —with follg. gen.: capitum, ch. 15; armatorum, ch. 1.—**b.** With (ch. 10) or without (ch. 14) passŭum (=mille passūs): *A mile* [akin to χίλιοι].

mĭn-ŭo, ŭi, ūtum, ŭĕre, 3. v. n. *To grow*, or *become, less; to diminish* [root MIN, akin to mĭn-or, and μιν-ύθω].

mīsi, P. ind. of mitto.

missus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of mitto.

mittendi, Gerund in di fr. mitto.

mitto, mīsi, missum, mittĕre, 3. v. a.: **1.** *To let, suffer*, or *allow to go.*—**2.** *To cause to go; to send.* —**3.** Of a missile: *To cast, hurl, launch* [§ 140, 2].—Pass.: **mittor**, missus sum, mitti.

mŏ-bĭlis, bĭle, adj. [for mov-bĭlis; fr. mŏv-ĕo, "to move"] ("That may, *or* can, be moved"; hence) Of character: *Changeable, fickle.*

mŏd-ĕror, ĕrātus sum, ĕrāri, 1. v. dep. [mŏd-us, "a bound"] ("To set bounds to"; hence) *To manage, regulate*, etc.

mŏdo, adv. *Only, merely.*

mŏ-dus, di, m. ("The measuring thing"; hence, "measure, measurement"; hence) *A manner, method, way, mode* [akin to Sans. root MÂ, "to measure"; whence also *μέτρον*, "a measure"].

mŏn-ĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, ĕre, 2. v. a. ("To cause to think"; hence, "to remind"; hence) *To warn, admonish, advise* [akin to Sans. root MAN, "to think"].

mon-s, tis, m. [for min-s; fr. mĭn-ĕo, "to project"] ("That which projects *or* juts forth"; hence) *A mountain, mount.*

mŏra, æ, f. *Delay.*

mŏrātus, a, um, P. perf. of moror.

Morĭni, ōrum, m. plur.: 1. *The Morini;* a people of Belgic Gaul. — 2. *The country of the Morini*, ch. 21.

mŏr-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. a. [mor-a, "delay"] *To delay*, i.e. *to tarry, linger, stay.*

m-os, ōris, m. [prob. for me-os; fr. mĕ-o, "to go"] ("The going" one's own way; hence, "a person's will"; hence) *Practice, usage, custom.*

Mŏsa, æ, m. *The Mosa* (now *Meuse*); a river of Gallia Belgica.

mō-tus, tūs, m. [for mov-tus; fr. mŏv-ĕo] 1. *A moving, motion.* 2. Of vessels, *etc.*: *A movement, evolution.*

mŏvĕo, mōvi, mōtum, mŏvēre, 2. v. a.: *To move, set in motion.*

mŭlĭer, ĕris, f. *A woman.*

mult - ĭtūdo, ĭtūdĭnis, f. [mult-us] ("The quality of the *multus*"; hence) 1. *A great number, a multitude.*—2. *The multitude, the mass of the people*, ch. 27.

mult - um, adv. [adverbial neut. of mult-us] 1. *Much, greatly.* —2. *Often, frequently:* multum esse, *to be often*, or *frequently, engaged*, ch. 1.

mul-tus, ta, tum, adj.: 1. Sing.: *Much.*—2. Plur.: *Many.* ☞ Comp.: plūs; Sup.: plūrĭmus [perhaps akin to πολ-ύς].

nactus, a, um, P. perf. of nanciscor.

nam, conj. *For.*

nam-que, conj. [nam; que] An emphatic confirmative particle: *For, for indeed, for truly.*

na(n)c-iscor, nactus sum, nancisci, 3. v. dep.: 1. *To get, obtain.* — 2. *To meet with, find* [akin to Sans. root NAÇ, "to attain"].

Nantŭātes, um, m. plur. *The Nantuates;* a people of Gallia Narbonensis.

nā-tĭo, tĭōnis, f. [na-scor, "to be born"] ("A being born"; hence) *A nation, race* of people.

nā-tūra, turæ, f. [id.] ("A being born"; hence, "birth"; hence) *The nature*, i.e. *the natural property*, etc., of a thing; *natural situation*, ch. 23.

1. **nātus**, a, um, P. perf. of nascor.

2. **nā-tus**, tūs (only found in Abl. sing.), m. [na-scor] *Birth:* majores natu, see magnus, no. 4.

nāvĭgandum, Gerund in dum fr. navigo.

nāvĭgā-tĭo, tĭōnis, f. [nāvĭg(a) o, "to sail"] *A sailing*, i.e. the act of sailing, *navigation.*

nāvĭg-ĭum, ĭi, n. [nāvĭg-o] ("A sailing"; hence) *A vessel, ship, bark.*

nāv-ĭgo, ĭgāvi, ĭgātum, ĭgāre,

1, v. n. [nav-is, "a ship"] 1. *To sail.*—2. Impers. pass. inf.: navigari, *that it could be navigated, i.e. that he could put to sea.* ch. 31.

nāvis, is, f. *A ship:* navis oneraria, *a merchant-vessel or transport;* navis longa, *a ship of war* (being of a greater length than ordinary vessels for the purpose of obtaining greater speed) [akin to Gr. ναῦς and Sans. naus].

1. **nē**, adv. and conj.: 1. Adv.: *No, not.*—2. Conj.: *That not; lest* [prob. akin to Sans. na, "not"].

2. **nĕ**, enclitic and interrogative particle. *Whether:*—ne . . . an, *whether or whether . . . or whether.*

nec; see nĕque.

nĕcessārĭ-o, adv. [necessari-us, "necessary"] *Unavoidably, necessarily.*

nĕ-ces-se, neut. adj. (found only in Nom. and Acc. sing.; sometimes used as a substantive, and in connection with sum or habeo) [for ne-ced-se; fr. nĕ, "not"; cēd-o, "to yield"] ("Not yielding *or* giving way"; hence) 1. *Unavoidable, inevitable, etc.*—2. *Needful, requisite, necessary.*

neg-lĭgo, lexi, lectum, lĭgĕre, 3. v. a. [for nec-lĕgo; fr. nec, "not"; lĕgo, "to gather"] ("Not to gather"; hence) 1. *To overlook, neglect.*—2. With Inf.: *To make light of* doing, *etc.; to take no heed,* or *neglect, to* do, *etc.*

nē-mo, mĭnis, comm. gen. [contr. fr. ne-homo; fr. ne, "not"; hŏmo, "a person"] *No person, no one, nobody.*

nē-quāquam, adv. [ne, "not"; quāquam, adverbial abl. fem. of quisquam, "any"] *Not by any means, by no means.*

nĕ-que (contracted **nec**), conj. [nĕ, "not"; que, "and"] *And not, nor:* neque (nec) . . . neque (nec), *neither . . . nor.*

neu; contr. fr. neve.

nē-ve (neu), conj. *And not, nor; or not* [ne, "not"; ve, akin to Sans. va, "and"].

nĭ-hil, n. indecl. [shortened by apocope fr. ni-hilum—for ne-hilum (i.e. ne, "not"; hilum = filum, "a thread"); "not a thread"; hence] *Nothing.*

nĭ-si, conj. [ne, "not"; si, "if"] *If not;* i.e. *unless, except.*

nŏc-ĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, ēre, 2. v. n. With Dat. (§ 106, (3)): *To harm, hurt, injure, etc.* [akin to Sans. root NAÇ, "to perish"].

noctu, f. [abl. of obsolete noctus = nox] *By night; in the course of the night.*

nō-men, mĭnis, n. [no-sco, "to know"] ("That which serves for knowing" an object; hence) *A name.*

non, adv. *Not* [akin to Sans. na].

non-dum, adv. [non, "not"; dum, "yet"] *Not yet.*

non-nullus, nulla, nullum, adj. [non, "not"; nullus, "none"] ("Not none"; hence) *Some.*

nō-nus, na, num, adj. [for nov-nus; fr. nŏv-em, "nine"] *Ninth.*

nō-sco (old form **gno-sco**), vi, tum, scĕre, 3. v. a.: 1. In present tense and derivatives: *To acquire a knowledge of; to come to know.*—2. In perfect tense and derivatives: *To have acquired a knowledge of; to know.*—Pass.: **nō-scor**, tus sum, sci [akin to γνω, root of γι-γνώ-σκω, and Sans. root JNÂ].

nos-ter, tra, trum, pron. poss. [nos] *Our, our own, ours.*—As Subst.: **nostri**, ōrum, m. plur. *Our men.*

nostri, ōrum; see noster.

nōtus, a, um: 1. P. perf. pass. of nosco.—2. Pa.: *Known, well known.*

nŏvissĭmus, a, um, sup. adj

[nŏvus, "new"] ("Newest"; hence) Of time: *The last, latest.*

nŏv-ĭtas, ĭtātis, f. [id.] ("The quality of the *novus*"; hence) **1.** *Newness.*—**2.** *Novelty, unusualness, strangeness.*

nŏvus, a, um, adj. *New:* novæ res, *a change in the state, a revolution.* ☞ Sup.: nŏvissĭmus [akin to Gr. νέος, and Sans. *nava*].

nox, noctis, f. *Night;* for media nox see medius [akin to νύξ, Sans. *nakta*].

n-ullus, ulla, ullum, adj. [for ne-ullus; fr. nĕ, "not"; ullus, "any"] *Not any, none, no;* at ch. 28 with Gen. of "thing distributed" [§ 130].

nŭm-ĕrus, ĕri, m. ("The distributed thing"; hence) *A number* [akin to νέμ-ω, "to distribute"].

nuntĭātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of nuntio.

nunt-ĭo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [nunti-us] *To carry* or *bring intelligence about; to announce.*—Pass.: **nuntĭ-or**, ātus sum, āri.

nun-tĭus, tĭi, m. [perhaps contracted fr. nov-ven-tius; fr. nŏv-us, "new"; vĕn-ĭo, "to come"] ("A person, *or* thing, newly come"; hence) **1.** *A bearer of news* or *tidings; a messenger, courier,* etc.—**2.** *News* or *tidings; a message.*

nū-tus, tūs, m. [nū-o, "to nod"] ("A nodding"; hence) *Command, will.*

ob, prep. gov. acc. ("Towards, at"; hence) To indicate object *or* cause: *On account of, for* [akin to ἐπ-ί; Sans. *ap-i*].

oblātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of offĕro.

oblīqu-e, adv. [obliqu-us, "sidelong, oblique"] *Sideways, athwart, obliquely.*

obses, ĭdis, m. and f. [for obsid-s; fr. obsĭd-ĕo, "to stay, *or* remain," any where] ("One staying, *or* remaining," in a place; hence, with reference to those who remain any where as pledges for the faithfulness of another *or* others) *A hostage.*

obsĭd-ĭo, ĭōnis, f. [obsĭd-ĕo, "to invest" a place] *An investment* of a place; *a blockade, siege.*

ob-tempĕro, tempĕrāvi, tempĕrātum, tempĕrāre, 1. v. n. [ŏb, "in accordance with"; tempĕro, "to regulate one's self"] ("To regulate one's self in accordance with"; hence) With Dat. [§ 106, (3)]: *To comply with, to conform* or *submit to; to obey.*

ob-tĭnĕo, tĭnŭi, tentum, tĭnĕre, 2. v. a. [for ob-tĕnĕo; fr. ŏb, "without force"; tĕnĕo, "to hold"] ("To hold, *or* lay hold of," with the hands; hence) **1.** *To hold* or *occupy.*—**2.** *To acquire, get possession of, obtain.*

occā-sus, sūs, m. [for occad sus; fr. occĭd-o, "to set," through true root OCCAD] Of the sun, *etc.*: *The setting* or *going down.*

oc-cīdo, cīdi, cīsum, cīdĕre, 3. v. a. [for ob-cædo; fr. ŏb, "against"; cædo, "to strike," *etc.*] ("To strike against"; hence, "to strike to the ground"; hence) *To cut down, kill, slay, slaughter,* etc. —Pass.: **oc-cīdor**, cīsus sum, cīdi.

occīsus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of occīdor.

occŭpā-tĭo, tĭōnis, f. [occup(a)-o] ("An occupying"; hence) *An occupation, employment.*

occŭpātus, a, um: **1.** P. perf. pass. of occŭpo.—**2.** Pa.: *Busy, engaged, occupied.*

oc-cŭp-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [for ob-cap-o; fr. ob, "without force"; CAP, root of căp-ĭo, "to take"] To take or lay

hold of, to seize.—Pass.: **oc-cŭp-or,** ātus sum, āri.

oc-curro, curri (rarely cŭ-curri), cursum, currĕre, 3. v. n. [for ob-curro; fr. ŏb, "up *or* towards"; curro, "to run"] 1. *To run up,* etc. [§ 140, 2].—2. *To meet, fall in with, encounter.*

ŏcĕănus, i, m. *The ocean* [ὠκεανός].

octo, num. adj. indecl. *Eight* [ὀκτώ].

octŏ-dĕcim, num. adj. indecl. [for octo-decem; fr. octo, "eight"; decem, "ten"] *Eighteen.*

octō-ginta, num. adj. indecl. ("Eight-tens"; hence) *Eighty* [octo; ginta=κοντα="ten"].

offĕro, obtŭli, oblātum, offerre, v. a. irreg. [for ob-fĕro; fr. ŏb, "towards"; fĕro, "to bring"] ("To bring towards"; hence) *To present, offer.*—Pass.: **offĕror,** oblātus sum, offerri.

of-fic-ĭum, ĭi, n. [for op-făc-ĭum; fr. (ops) ŏp-is, "aid"; făc-ĭo, "to perform," *etc.*] ("The performing, *or* rendering, of aid"; hence) *A service* incumbent on one; *a duty, office,* etc.

omn-ĭno, adv. [omn-is] 1. *Altogether, wholly.* — 2. With numerals: *In all.*

omnis, e, adj.: 1. Sing.: a. Of a class: *Every, all.*—b. *The whole of; all.*—2. Plur.: *All.*—As Subst.: **a. omnes,** ĭum, comm. gen. plur. *All persons, all.*—**b. omnĭa,** um, n. plur. *All things, every thing.*

ŏnĕr-ārĭus, ārĭa, ārĭum, adj. [ŏnŭs, ŏnĕr-is, "a burden"] *Of,* or *belonging to, a burden:* navis oneraria, *a ship of burden,* i.e. *a merchantman;* see navis.

ŏnus, ĕris, n. *A burden, load* [prob. akin to Sans. *anas,* "a cart"].

ŏpīn-ĭo, ĭōnis, f. [ŏpīn-or, "to think"] ("A thinking"; hence) 1. *Opinion, supposition.*—2. *High opinion.*

ŏport-et, ŭit, ēre (only in 3rd person and Inf. mood), 2. v. n. *(It) is necessary, fit, proper, right; (it) behoves.*

oppĭdum, i, n. *A town.*

opportūn-e, adv. [opportunus, "seasonable"] *Seasonably, opportunely.*

op-port-ūnus, ūna, ūnum, adj. [for ob-port-ūnus; fr. ŏb, "over against"; port-us, "a harbour"] ("Belonging to that which is over against the harbour"; hence) *Convenient, suitable, seasonable, opportune.* ☞ (Comp.: opportūn-ĭor); Sup.: opportun-issĭmus.

oppressus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of opprimo.

op-prĭmo, pressi, pressum, prĭmĕre, 3. v. a. [for ob-prĕmo; fr. ŏb, "against"; prĕmo, "to press"] ("To press against"; hence) *To crush, overwhelm, overpower.* — Pass.: **op-prĭmor,** pressus sum, prĭmi.

optĭmus, a, um, sup. adj. *Best.*—With Supine in u, ch. 30 [§ 141, 6].

ŏpus, ĕris, n. *Work, labour* [akin to Sans. *apas*].

ōra, æ, f. *The coast, sea-coast.*

ōrā-tĭo, tĭōnis, f. [or(a)-o, "to speak"] ("A speaking"; hence) *A speech* or *oration.*

ōrā-tor, tōris, m. [id.] ("A speaker"; hence) *An ambassador* charged with an oral message.

orb-is, is, m. *A circle* or *ring.*

ord-o, ĭnis, m. [ord-ĭor, "to weave"] ("A weaving"; hence) 1. *Arrangement, order.* — 2. *A line, rank,* of soldiers.

ŏr-ĭor, tus sum, īri, 3. *and* 4. v. dep. *To rise* [prob. akin to ὀρ-νῡμι, "to stir up"].

ōr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [os, ōr-is, "the mouth"] ("To

use the mouth"; hence, "to speak"; hence) *To pray, beg, entreat, beseech.*

os-tendo, tendi, tensum, tendĕre, 3. v. a. [for obs-tendo; fr. obs (=ŏb), "before *or* over against"; tendo, "to stretch out"]("To stretch out, *or* spread, before one"; hence) **1.** *To show, exhibit, display.*—**2.** *To declare, set forth, make known.*

ŏvum, i, n. *An egg* [ᾠϝόν].

pācātus, a, um: **1.** P. perf. pass. of pāco.—**2.** Pa.: *Undisturbed, tranquil, in a state of peace.*

pāc-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [pax, pāc-is, "peace"] *To bring into a state of peace* or *quietness; to tranquillize.*—Pass.: **pāc-or,** ātus sum, āri.

pāgus, i, m. *A canton, district* of the Gauls or Germans.

păl-us, ūdis, f. ("The thing having wet clay *or* mud"; hence) *A swamp, marsh* [hybrid word; for pal-ud-s; fr. πήλ-ος, "clay"; ūd-us, "wet, moist"].

par, paris, adj. *Equal.*

părātus, a, um: **1.** P. perf. pass. of păro.—**2.** Pa.: *Ready.*

păr-ĭ-es, ĕtis, m. ("The thing going around"; hence) *A wall* of a house [akin to Sans. *par-i,* Gr. *περ-ί,* "around"; I, root of ĕo, "to go"].

păr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. ("To bring *or* put"; hence, with accessory notion of readiness) **1.** *To make,* or *get, ready; to prepare.*—**2.** *To procure, obtain* [probably akin to φέρ-ω].

par-s, tis, f.: **1.** *A part, piece, portion, share,* etc.—**2.** *A quarter, side, direction,* etc.

par-vus, va, vum, adj. [prob. akin to par-s] *Small, little.*

pas-sim, adv. [for pad-sim; fr. PAD, root of pando, "to spread out"] ("By a spreading out"; hence) *In every direction, on all sides.*

pas-sus, sūs, m. [for pad-sus; fr. PAD, root of pando, "to spread out"] ("A spreading out" of the feet in walking; hence) **1.** *A step* or *pace.*—**2.** As a measure of length: *A pace* equal to five Roman feet; see mille.

pătior, passus sum, păti, 3. v. dep.: **1.** *To bear, endure.*—**2.** *To allow, permit, suffer* [akin to παθ, root of πάσχω].

pauc-ĭtas, ĭtātis, f. [pauc-us] ("The quality of the *paucus*"; hence) *A small number, small numbers, fewness.*

paucus, a, um, adj.: **1.** Sing.: *Small,* whether in size *or* extent.—**2.** Plur.: *Few.*

paul-ātim, adv. [paul-us, "little"] *By little and little; by degrees, gradually.*

paul-isper, adv. [id.] *For a little while, for a short time.*

paul-o, adv. [adverbial abl. of paul-us, "a little"] *By a little; a little, somewhat.*

paulŭl-um, adv. [adverbial neut. of paulŭl-us, "very little"] *Just a little; a very little; a little* or *somewhat.*

paul-um, adv. [adverbial neut. of paul-us, "little"] *A little, somewhat.*

pāx, pācis, f. [for pac-s; fr. root PAC, *or* PAG, whence păciscor, "to bind, to covenant"; pango, "to fasten"] ("The binding, *or* fastening, thing"; hence) *Peace.*

pĕc-us, ŏris, n. ("The thing fastened up"; hence) In collective force: *Cattle,* as tied up in stalls [akin to Sans. *paçu,* fr. root PAÇ, "to bind"].

pĕd-es, ĭtis, m. [for pĕd-i-ts; fr. pes, pĕd-is, "a foot"; I, root of ĕo, "to go"] ("One that goes on foot"; hence) *A foot-soldier.*—Plur.: *Infantry.*

pĕd-ester, estris, estre, adj. [id.] 1. *On foot, that goes on foot:* pĕdestres cōpĭæ, *foot-soldiers, infantry.*—2. *On,* or *by, land; land-.*

pĕdĭtā-tus, tūs, m. [pĕdĭt(a)-o, "to go on foot"] ("A going on foot"; "that which goes on foot"; hence) *Foot-soldiers, infantry.*

pell-is, is, f.: 1. *A skin* or *hide.*—2. Mostly plur.: As made of skins: *A tent* [akin to πέλλ-α, "a hide"].

pello, pĕpŭli, pulsum, pellĕre, 3. v. a. ("To cause to go"; hence) *To rout, beat, put to flight.* — Pass.: **pellor**, pulsus sum, pelli [akin to Sans. root PAL, "to go"].

pĕr, prep. gov. acc.: 1. *Through, through the midst of.*—2. *All over* or *along:* per temonem, ch. 33.—3. *Through, by, by means of.*

per-curro, cŭcurri *or* curri, cursum, currĕre, 3. v. n. [per, "along"; curro, "to run"] *To run along.*

pĕr-ĕo, īvi *or* ĭi, ĭtum, īre, v. n. irreg. [pĕr, "through"; ĕo, "to go"] ("To go through"; hence) *To perish, lose one's life, die.*

pĕr-ĕquĭto, ĕquĭtāvi, ĕquĭtātum, ĕquĭtāre, 1. v. n. [pĕr, "through"; ĕquĭto, "to ride"] *To ride through; to ride hither and thither.*

per-fĕro, tŭli, lātum, ferre, v. a. irreg. [pĕr, "without force"; fĕro, "to bear"] *To bear, bring, carry, convey.*—Pass.: **per-fĕror**, lātus sum, ferri.

perfĭd-ĭa, ĭæ, f. [perfĭd-us, "faithless"] ("The quality of the *perfidus*"; hence) *Faithlessness, treachery, perfidy.*

perfŭgĭ-um, ĭ, n. [perfŭgĭ-o, "to flee for refuge"] ("A fleeing for refuge"; hence) *A place of refuge; a refuge.*

pĕrĭ-cŭlum, cŭli, n. [obsol. pĕrĭ-or, "to try"] ("That which serves for trying"; hence) 1. *A trial, experiment, attempt:* periculum facere, *to make an attempt,* ch. 21.—2. *Danger, peril.*

perlātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of perfĕro.

per-mănĕo, mansi, mansum, mănēre, 2. v. n. [per, "to the end"; mănĕo] *To stay to the end; to continue, endure, remain.*

permōtus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of permŏvĕo.

per-mŏvĕo, mōvi, mōtum, mŏvēre, 2. v. a. [pĕr, "thoroughly"; mŏvĕo] ("To move thoroughly"; hence) *To influence, affect, move deeply.*—Pass.: **per-mŏvĕor**, mōtus sum, mŏvēri.

per-mulcĕo, mulsi, mulsum, mulcēre, 2. v. a. [per, "all over"; mulcĕo, "to stroke"] ("To stroke all over"; hence) *To soothe.*—Pass.: **per-mulcĕor**, mulsus sum, mulcēri.

permulsus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of permulceo.

per-paucus, pauca, paucum, adj. [pĕr, "very"; paucus, "little"] 1. Sing.: *Very little.*—2. Plur.: *Very few.*

perpend-ĭcŭlum, ĭcŭli, n. [perpend-o, "to weigh *or* examine carefully"] ("That which serves for examining carefully"; hence) *A plumb-line, plummet:* ad perpendiculum, (*according to the plumb-line,* i.e.) *perpendicularly:* ch. 17.

per-pĕt-ŭus, ŭa, ŭum, adj. ("Extending through"; hence) *Constant, perpetual.* — Adverbial expression: In perpetuum, *for ever,* ch. 34. [pĕr, "through"; root PET, akin to πετ-άννῡμι, "to extend"; and to păt-ĕo, "to lie open"].

perspectus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of perspĭcĭo.

per-spĭcĭo, spexi, spectum,

spĭcĕre, 3. v. a. [for per-spĕcĭo; fr. per, "thoroughly"; spĕcĭo, "to see"] ("To see thoroughly"; hence) 1. *To ascertain, learn*.—2. *To reconnoitre*. — Pass.: **per-spĭcĭor**, spectus sum, spĭci.

per-terrĕo, terrŭi, terrĭtum, terrēre, 2. v. a. [pĕr, "thoroughly"; terrĕo, "to frighten"] *To frighten thoroughly; to strike with terror, terrify greatly*. — Pass.: **per-terrĕor**, terrĭtus sum, terrēri.

perterrĭtus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of perterrĕo.

perturbā-tĭo, tĭōnis, f. [perturb(a)-o, "to disturb utterly"] ("A disturbing utterly"; hence) *Confusion, utter confusion*.

per-turbo, turbāvi, turbātum, turbāre, 1. v. a. [pĕr, "utterly"; turbo, "to disturb"] 1. *To disturb utterly, to throw into great confusion*.—2. *To discompose, embarrass*.—Pass.: **perturbor**, turbātus sum, turbāri.

per-vĕnĭo, vēni, ventum, vĕnīre, 4. v. n. [pĕr, "quite"; vĕnĭo, "to come"] ("To come quite" to a place, *etc.*; hence) *To reach* or *arrive; to come up*, etc.

pes, pĕd-is, m. ("The going thing"; hence) *A foot*, whether of persons, *etc.*, or as a measure [akin to πούς, ποδ-ός; and to Sans. *pad*, fr. root PAD, "to go"].

pĕtendus, a, um, Gerundive of peto.

pĕtens, ntis, P. pres. of peto.

pĕtītus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of peto.

pĕt-o, īvi *and* ĭi, ītum, ĕre, 3. v. a. ("To fly" towards; hence) *To seek*, i.e. *to beg, solicit, entreat*. —Pass.: **pĕt-or**, ītus sum, i [akin to Sans. root PAT, "to fly"].

piscis, is, m. *A fish*.

Pis-o, ōnis, m. [pis-o = pins-o, "to pound *or* bray" in a mortar] ("The Pounder, The Mortar") *Piso*; a man of Aquitania; ch. 12.

plān-us, a, um, adj. *Flat, level, plain*.

plē-nus, na, num, adj. [plĕ-o, "to fill"] *Filled, full*.

plērumque, adv. [adverbial neut. of plērusque, "the greater part of"] *For the most part, generally*.

plērusque, plērăque, plērumque, adj. [a strengthened form of plērus, "very many"] 1. Sing.: *The larger*, or *greater, part of*.—2. Plur.: *Very many, a very great part, most of*.—As Subst.: **plerique**, m. plur.: a. *Most*, or *very many, persons*.— b. *Several; a considerable number* or *portion*.

1. **plūs**, plūris (Plur. **plūres**, plūra), comp. adj. [contr. and changed fr. ple-or; PLE, root of plĕ-o, "to fill"; comparative suffix "or"] ("Fuller"; hence) 1. *More*.—2. *Several, very many*.

2. **plūs**, comp. adv. [adverbial neut. of 1. plus] *More*.

pœn-ĭtĕo, ĭtŭi, no supine, ĭtēre, 2. v. a. intens. ("To repent one"; but) In classical authors only impers.: *It repents* or *grieves one* [pœn-io = pun-io, "to punish"].

pol-lĭcĕor, lĭcĭtus sum, lĭcēri, 2. v. dep. a. *and* n. [for pot-lĭcĕor; fr. inseparable prefix pŏt, "much"; lĭcĕor, "to bid" at an auction] ("To bid much *or* largely"; hence) *To hold forth*, or *promise*, a thing.

pollĭcĭtus, a, um, P. perf. of pollĭcĕor.

Pompeius, ĭi, m. *Pompeius* (*Cneius*), the Roman triumvir.

pōno, pŏsŭi, pŏsĭtum, pōnĕre, 3. v. a. [usually regarded as contracted fr. posĭno (*i.e.* po, inseparable prefix with augmentative force; sĭno, "to let down"), "to let down quite"; but rather

[fr. a root POS] **1.** *To put, place, or set.*—**2.** Of arms: *To lay down or aside;* ch. 37.

pon-s, tis, m. ("A road" as "that which serves for going" over water, *etc.*; hence) *A bridge* [akin to Sans. *pathin* for *panthan*, "a road"; fr. root PATH (=PAD), "to go"].

pŏ-pŭl-us, i, m. ("The many"; hence) *The people* [probably for pol-pol-us; fr. πολ-ύς ("many"), reduplicated].

por-ta, tæ, f. ("The thing passed through"; hence) *A gate* of a camp, *etc.* [probably from root PER *or* POR, found in περ-άω, "to pass through"; πόρ-ος, "a way"].

portus, tūs, m. [akin to porta] *A harbour, haven, port.*

pos-sīdĕo, sēdi, sessum, sīdēre, 2. v. a. [for pot-sĕdĕo; fr. pŏt (inseparable prefix), "much"; sĕdĕo, "to sit"] ("To sit much" in a place, *etc.*; hence) **1.** *To have and hold; to be master of; to own* or *possess.*—**2.** *To take,* or *hold, possession of.*

possum, pŏtŭi, no sup., posse, v. n. irreg. [for pot-sum; fr. pŏt-is, "able"; sum, "to be"] *To be able,* or *powerful; to have power* to do, *etc.*, something; (*I, you, he,* etc.) *can,* etc.

post, adv. *and* prep. [perhaps contracted from pōne ("behind") est, "it is"] **1.** Adv.: Of time: *Afterwards, after, later,* etc.—**2.** Prep. gov. Acc.: **a.** Of place: *After, behind.*—**b.** Of time: *After, subsequent to.*

post-ĕa, adv. [probably for post-eam; *i.e.* post, "after"; ĕam, acc. sing. fem. of is, "this," "that"] *After this* or *that; afterwards.* — In combination with quam, or as one word: *After that.*

tĕā-quam; see postea.

-ĕrus, ĕra, ĕrum, adj [post] *Coming after, following, next.*

postr-ī-dĭe, adv. [contr. fr. postĕr-ī-die; *i.e.* postĕr-o die; the respective ablatives of postĕrus, "following"; dies, "day"; with (i) connecting vowel] *On the day after, on the following day, on the morrow:* with following Gen., ch. 13.

postŭlā-tum, ti, n. [postul(a)-o] Mostly plur.: *A thing demanded; a demand.*

postŭlo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [usually considered akin to posco] *To ask, demand, request, require, desire.*

pŏtes-tas, tātis, f. [for pŏtent-tas; fr. pŏtens, pŏtent-is, "powerful"] ("The quality of the *pŏtens*"; hence) **1.** *Power.*—**2.** *A possibility, opportunity:* potestatem facere, *to give,* or *present, an opportunity;* ch. 15.

præ-ăcūtus, ăcūta, ăcūtum, adj. præ, "before"; ăcūtus, "sharp"] ("Sharpened before"; hence) *Sharp towards,* or *at, the end; sharp at the point.*

præ-cep-s, cĭpĭtis, adj. [for præ-capit-s; fr. præ, "before"; căput, căpĭt-is, "the head"] ("Head-foremost"; hence) Of localities: *Steep, precipitous.*

præcĭpĭt-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [præceps, præcĭpĭt-is, "headlong"] ("To throw, *or* cast, headlong";—With Personal pron. in reflexive force: *To cast one's self headlong.*

præda, æ, f. *Booty, spoil, plunder.*

præ-dīco, dīcāvi, dīcātum, dīcāre, 1. v. a. [præ, "publicly" dīco, "to proclaim"] *To proclaim publicly; to declare, publish, announce.*

præd-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. [præd-a, "plunder"] *To plunder, spoil, pillage,* etc.

præfec-tus, ti, m. [for præ-

fec-tus; fr. præficio, "to set before," through true root PRÆ-FAC] ("One set before or over" some persons or things; hence) *A prefect, commander.*

præmissus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of præmitto.

præ-mitto, misi, missum, mittĕre, 3. v. a. [præ, "before"; mitto, "to send"] *To send before* or *forwards; to send in advance.* —Pass.: **præ-mittor**, missus sum, mitti.

præ-ser-tim, adv. [præ, "before"; sĕr-o, "to arrange"] ("By an arranging before"; hence) *Especially, particularly.*

præsid-ium, ii, n. [præsid-ĕo, "to sit before"; hence, "to guard"] ("A guarding"; hence, "defence, protection"; hence) *A protecting force, garrison*, etc.

præstitĕro, fut. perf. ind. of præsto.

præ-sto, stiti, stitum, stāre, 1. v. n. *and* a. [præ, "before"; sto, "to stand"] ("To stand before *or* in front"; hence) **1.** Neut.: *To be superior, distinguish one's self above* or *beyond.*—Impers.: Præstaret (with clause, an ... petere, as subject [§ 157]), (*it*) *was better.*—**2.** Act.: **a.** *To show, evidence, display.*—**b.** *To fulfil, discharge, perform.*

præ-ter, prep. gov. acc. [præ, "before"; demonstrative suffix ter] ("Past, by, along"; hence, "beyond"; hence) *Except.*

præter-ĕā, adv. [for præter-eam; fr. præter, "beyond"; eam, acc. sing. fem. of pron. is, "this"] ("Beyond this"; hence) *Besides, moreover, further.*

præter-mitto, misi, missum, mittĕre, 3. v. a. [præter, "past"; mitto, "to allow to go"] ("To allow to go past *or* by"; hence) *To pass by* or *over.*

prĕmo, pressi, pressum, prĕm-ĕre, 3. v. a. ("To press *or* squeeze"; hence) **1.** In war, *etc.*: *To press hard* or *close.*—**2.** *To vex, harass, beset* with difficulties, *etc.*—Pass.: **prĕmor**, pressus sum, prĕmi.

prĕ-tium, tii, n. ("That which buys"; hence, "money"; hence) *Price, cost* [akin to πρίασθαι, "to buy"].

pri-die, adv. [for præ-die; fr. præ, "before"; die, abl. sing. of diēs, "day"] *On the day before.*

prim-o, prim-um, adv. [prim-us, "first"] *At first, in the first place:* quam primum, *as soon as possible.*

prim-um; see primo.

pri-mus, ma, mum, sup. adj. [for præ-mus; fr. præ, "before"; with superlative suffix mus] ("That is most before, foremost"; hence) *First, the first.*

princeps, ipis, m. [princeps, "chief"] *A chieftain, prince; a chief person, leading man.*

prior, us, comp. adj. [for præ-or; fr. præ, "before"; with comp. suffix or] ("More before"; hence) *Former, prior;* often to be translated *first.*

pris-tinus, tina, tinum, adj. [obsol. pris, "before"] *Former, previous.*

prius, comp. adv. [adverbial neut. of prior, "before"] *Before, sooner:* prius quam (or, as one word, priusquam), *sooner than, before that.*

privā-tus, ta, tum, adj. [priv(a)-o, "to make *privus*," i.e. "single"] ("Made single" from others; hence, "of, *or* belonging to, an individual person"; hence) *Private.*

pro, prep. gov. abl.: **1.** *Before, in front of.*—**2.** *Instead of, in the place of, for.*—**3.** *As, just as, for.*

prŏb-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [prŏb-us, "good"] *To esteem,* or *regard, as good; to approve* or *think highly of.*

pro-cēdo, cessi, cessum, cēdĕre, 3. v. n. [pro, "forward"; cēdo, "to go"] *To go forwards, to advance.*

prŏcessĕram, pluperf. ind. of procedo.

prŏcul, adv. [PROCUL, a root of procello, "to drive forwards"] ("Driven forwards"; hence) Of place: *At a distance, far off.*

prō-cumbo, cŭbŭi, cŭbĭtum, cumbĕre, 3. v. n. [prō, "forwards"; obsol. cumbo, "to lie down"] ("To lie down forwards"; hence) *To lean or incline forwards.*

prō-do, dĭdi, dĭtum, dĕre, 3. v. a. [pro, "forth *or* forwards"; do, "to put"] *To give up; to betray.*

prō-dūco, duxi, ductum, dūcĕre, 3. v. a. [pro, "forward"; dūco, "to lead"] ("To lead forwards"; hence) *To prolong.*—Pass.: **pro-dūcor**, ductus sum, dūci.

prœlĭum, ĭi, n. *A battle, engagement:* prœlium committere, *to engage in battle.*

profectus, a, um: 1. P. perf. of prŏficiscor.—2. P. perf. pass. of proficio.

prō-fĭcĭo, fēci, fectum, fĭcĕre, 3. v. a. [for prō-făcĭo; fr. pro, "forward"; făcĭo] ("To make a thing to go forward *or* in advance"; hence) *To effect, bring about, accomplish.*—Pass.: **prō-fĭcĭor**, fectus sum, fĭci.

prŏfĭciscens, ntis, P. pres. of proficiscor.

prŏ-fic-iscor, fectus sum, fĭcisci, 3. v. dep. n. inch. [pro, "forwards"; făc-io, "to make"; ("To begin to make one's self to be forward"; hence) *To set out, go, proceed,* etc.

prō-flŭo, fluxi, fluxum, flŭĕre, 3. v. n. [pro, "forth"; flŭo, "to flow"] *To flow forth.*

prō-grĕdĭor, gressus sum, grĕdi, 3. v. dep. [for pro-gradior; from pro, "forth *or* forward"; gradior, "to step *or* go"] *To step, or go, forth or forward; to advance, proceed.*

prŏgressus, a, um, P. perf. of prŏgrĕdior.

prŏ-hĭbĕo, hĭbŭi, hĭbĭtum, hĭbēre, 2. v. a. [for prŏ-hăbĕo; fr. prŏ, "before"; hăbĕo, "to hold"] ("To hold before one *or* in front"; hence) *To hinder, restrain, prevent,* etc.—Pass.: **prŏ-hĭbĕor**, hĭbĭtus sum, hĭbēri.

prō-jĭcĭo, jēci, jectum, jĭcĕre, 3. v. a. [for prō-jăcĭo; fr. prō, "forwards"; jăcĭo, "to cast"] *To cast or throw forwards.*

prō-nuntĭo, nuntĭāvi, nuntĭātum, nuntĭāre, 1. v. a. [pro, "openly"; nuntio, "to announce"] ("To announce openly"; hence) 1. *To make known, proclaim.*—2. *To speak* anything *in public; to recite, rehearse, deliver,* etc.

prōnus, a, um, adj. Of things: *Inclined downwards, bending forwards* [πρηνής].

prŏpe, adv. *and* prep. [adverbial neut. of obsol. adj. propis, "near"] 1. Adv.: *near.*—Comp.: prŏp-ĭus, *Nearer.*—2. Prep. gov. acc.: *Near.* ☞ (for no. 1.) Comp.: prop-ius; (Sup.: proxime = prop-sime).

prō-pello, pŭli, pulsum, pellĕre, 3. v. a. [prō, "forwards"; pello, "to drive"] *To drive forwards* or *before one's self.*

prŏpinqu-ĭtas, ĭtātis, f. [prŏpinqu-us] ("The state *or* quality, of the *propinquus*"; hence) *Neighbourhood.*

prŏp-inqu-us, a, um, adj. [for prŏp-hinc-us; fr. prŏp-e; hinc, "from this place"] ("Being near, *or* not far, from this place"; hence) *Near, neighbouring, nigh at hand, close.*

prŏpĭus; see prope.

prō-pōno, pŏsŭi, pŏsĭtum, pōnĕre, 3. v. a. [pro, "before"; pōno, "to put"] *To put, place,* or *set before* a person.—Pass.: **prō-pōnor,** pŏsĭtus sum, pōni.

prop-ter, prep. gov. acc. [obsolete adj. prŏp-is, "near"] ("Near, hard by, close to"; hence) *On account,* or *by reason, of; because of.*

propter-ea, adv. [for propter-eam; fr. propter; eam, acc. sing. fem. of is, "this *or* that"] ("On account of this *or* that"; hence) *On this,* or *that, account; therefore.*

prō-sĕquor, sĕquūtus *or* sĕcūtus sum, sĕqui, 3. v. dep. [prō, "forwards"; sĕquor, "to follow"] ("To follow forwards"; hence) *To follow after, pursue.*

prōvectus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of prōvĕho.

prō-vĕho, vexi, vectum, vĕhĕre, 3. v. a. [pro, "forwards"; vĕho, "to carry"] *To carry forwards.* — Pass.: **prō-vĕhor,** vectus sum, vĕhi.

prō-vĭdĕo, vīdi, visum, vĭdēre, 2. v. a. [pro, "beforehand"; vĭdĕo, "to see"] ("To see beforehand"; hence) *To foresee.*

proxĭmus, a, um, sup. adj. [= proc-sĭmus, for prop-sĭmus; fr. obsol. prŏp-is, "near"; superlative suffix sĭmus] *Nearest, next.*

public-e, adv. [public-us, "public"] *Publicly.*

Publĭus, Ii, m. *Publius;* a Roman name.

pŭ-er, ĕri, m. ("The nourished one"; hence) *A boy, lad* [prob. akin to Sans. root PUSH, "to nourish"; and to πόϊρ, the Spartan form of παῖς].

pug-na, næ, f. [root PUG, whence pung-o, "to puncture *or* stab"] ("The stabbing thing"; hence) *A fight* hand to hand; *a battle, engagement,* etc.

pugn-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. [pugn-a] 1. *To fight.*—2. Impers. Pass.: pugnātum est, *the battle was fought* or *waged.*

pulsus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of pello.

pulvis, ĕris, m. *Dust.*

purgandus, a, um, Gerundive of purgo [§ 143].

pur-go, gāvi, gātum, gāre, 1. v. a. [pur-us, "clean"] ("To clean *or* cleanse"; hence) *To clear,* or *free,* from a fault, *etc.*; *to exculpate.*

pŭt-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [pŭt-us, "clean, clear"] ("To make clean *or* clear"; hence, "to clear up, *or* settle," accounts; hence, "to reckon"; hence) *To deem, hold, think, suppose.*

quadrāg-ēni, ēnæ, ēna (Gen. Plur. quadragenûm, ch. 17), num. distrib. adj. [for quadrāgint-ēni; fr. quadrāgint-a, "forty"] *Forty each, forty.*

quadr-ā-ginta, num. adj. indecl. ("Four tens"; *i.e.*) *Forty* [contr. fr. quătŭor-a-ginta; fr. quătŭor; (a) connecting vowel; ginta = κοντα = "ten"].

quadr-i-n-gent-i, æ, a, num. adj. [changed fr. quatuor-i-n-cent-i; fr. quatuor, "four"; (i), (n); cent-um, "a hundred"] *Four hundred.*

quæro, quæsīvi, quæsītum, quærĕre, 3. v. a.: 1. *To seek.*—2. *To ask, enquire.*

quæs-tor, tōris, m. [quæro, through root QUÆS] ("A seeker") *A quæstor;* a Roman magistrate.

quam, adv. [adverbial acc. fem. of quis] 1. *In what manner, as, how, how much, as much as.*— Particular uses: **a.** After comp. words: *Than:* see prius. — **b.** With superl.: *As much* (or *little*)

as possible.—**2.** After designation of time : *That.*

quam-primum ; see primo.

quam-vis, conj. [quam, "as" ; vis, 2. pers. pres. indic. of volo, "to wish"] **1.** Adv.: *As you will.* — **2.** Conj. [§ 152, I, (5)] *However, although, though.*

quant-um, adv. [quant-us] *As much as, as far as.*

qua-ntus, nta, ntum, adj.: **1.** *How great, how much.* — **2.** *As great as, as much as;* in neut. with Gen. of thing measured [§ 131], ch. 21 [akin to Sans. *ka-s,* "who?"].

quar-tus, ta, tum, num. adj. [contr. fr. quatuor-tus, fr. quatuor, "four"] ("Provided with four" ; hence) *Fourth.*

quăttŭor, num. adj. indecl. *Four* [akin to τέσσαρ-ες, τέτταρ-ες ; also to Sans. *chatur* (for *chatvar*)].

que, enclitic conj. *And:* que . . . que, *both . . . and; as well . . . as; partly . . . partly* [akin to τέ].

quĕror, questus sum, quĕri, 3. v. dep. *To complain* [root QUES or QUER, akin to Sans. root ÇVAS, "to sigh"].

questus, a, um, P. perf. of quĕror.

qui, quæ, quod, pron.: **1.** Relative : **a.** *Who, which, what, that.*—**b.** At the beginning of a clause instead of a conj. and demonstr. pron.: *And this,* etc.—**c.** With Subj.: To point out a purpose, *etc.*: *For the purpose of; that; in order to* or *that; to.*—**d.** With ellipse of demonstrative pron.: *He,* or *she, who; that which.* —**e.** **Quo,** abl. sing. neut. with comparatives : *By how much : . . .* quo . . . hoc, *by how much . . . by so much ; the . . . the.*—**2.** Interrogative : In indirect clauses : *What, what sort of.*

quicquam ; see quisquam.

qui-cumque, quæ-cumque, quod-cumque, pron. rel. [qui ; suffix cumque] *Whoever, whatever ; whosoever, whatsoever.*

quidam, quæ-dam, quod-dam, pron. indef. [qui (see qui, no. 2); suffix dam] *Particular, certain ; some* indefinite person *or* thing.

quidem, adv. *Indeed, even :* ne quĭdem, *not even.*

quidquid ; see quisquis.

quiēt-us, a, um, adj. [quiesco, "to be quiet," through root QUIET] *Quiet, calm, tranquil.*

qui-n, conj. [for qui-ne ; fr. qui, abl. of relative pron. qui, "who, which" ; ne=non] ("By which not") With Subj. [§ 152, I, (2)] *That not, but that.*

quin-etiam, conj. [or, as two words ; quin, "but indeed" ; etiam, "too"] *But indeed too ; yea too, moreover.*

quinque, num. adj. indecl. *Five* [akin to Gr. πέντε, Sans. *pañchan*].

1. **quin-tus,** ta, tum, num. adj. [for quinqu-tus ; fr. quinqu-e, "five"] ("Provided with five" ; hence) *Fifth.*

2. **Quintus,** i, m. [quintus, "fifth"] *Quintus ;* a Roman name.

quis, quæ, quid, pron. interrog.: In indirect questions : *Who* or *what ;* i.e. *what person* or *thing.* —As Subst. n.: **quid,** *What thing, what* [τίς].

quis-quam, quæ-quam, quicquam *or* quid-quam, pron. indef. [quis, "any one" ; suffix quam] *Any, any whatever.*—As Subst.: **a.** Masc.: *Any one, any body.*—**b.** Neut.: *Any thing.*

quis-que, quæ-que, quod-que, pron. indef. [quis, "any" ; suffix que] *Each, every, any.*

quis-quis, no fem., quod-quod, *or* quid-quid, *or* quic-quid, pron. indef. [quis reduplicated] *Whatever, whatsoever,* person *or* thing.—As Subst.: **a.** Masc.:

Whoever, whosoever.—b. Neut.: *Whatever, whatsoever*; with Gen. ch. 22.

quī-vis, quæ-vis, quod-vis, pron. indef. [qui, "who"; vis, 2. pers. sing. of volo, "to wish"] *Who*, or *what, you please* or *will*; *any whatever*.

1. **quo**, adv. [for quo-m, old form of que-m, acc. masc. sing. of qui, "who"] ("To what place"; hence) 1. *Whither, where.*—2. *To the end that, in order that, so that, that.*

2. **quo**; see qui, no. 1. d.

quo-ad, adv. [quom-ad; fr. quom (see 1. quo); prep. ad] ("To which" time, extent, *etc.*; hence) 1.: a. *As long as.*—b. *Till, until.*—2. *As far as, to the extent that.*

quŏd, conj. [adverbial acc. neut. sing. of qui] 1. *In that, because that, inasmuch as.*—2. *That.*

quō-mĭnus, conj. [1. quo, no. 2.; mĭnus, no. 2.] With Subj. after verbs of hindering, preventing, *etc.*: *That . . . not; from* doing, *etc.*

quŏque, conj. *Also, too*:—placed after the word to be emphasized.

quot, num. adj. indecl. [akin to quotus, "how many"] 1. *How many.*—2. *As many as.*

quŏt-annis, adv. (also, as two words, quot annis) [quot, "as many"; of time, "each, every, all"; annis, Abl. Plur. of annus, as Abl. of time] *Every year, each year, yearly.*

quŏtĭdĭ-ānus, āna, ānum, adj. [quŏtĭdĭ-e, "daily"] ("Pertaining to *quŏtĭdie*"; hence) *Daily, every day.*

quŏt-ĭ-dĭe, adv. [quot, "as many; each, every"; (i) connecting vowel; dĭe, abl. of dies, "day"] *On each* or *every day; daily.*

quum (old form quom), relative adv. and causal conj. [for quom = quem, fr. qui, "who"] 1. Relative Adv.: ("To the time which"; hence) *When.*—2. Causal Conj.: ("To the end that or which"; hence) *Seeing that, since, as* [§ 152, I, (3)].

răpĭd-ĭtas, ĭtātis, f. [rapid-us, "swift, rapid"] ("The quality of the *rapidus*"; hence) *Swiftness, rapidity* of a stream.

ră-tĭo, tĭōnis, f. [rĕor, "to reckon," through root RA] ("A reckoning"; hence) *Course, mode of procedure, method, plan.*

rĕbell-ĭo, ĭōnis, f. [rebell-o, "to renew war"] ("A renewal of war" by the conquered; hence) *A revolt, rebellion.*

rĕcens, ntis, adj. *Fresh, recent.*

rĕ-cĭpĭo, cēpi, ceptum, cĭpĕre, 3. v. a. [for re-căpĭo; fr. rĕ, "back"; căpĭo, "to take"] 1. *To take*, or *get, back; to recover*, etc.—2. With Personal pron. in reflexive force: a. *To draw back* or *withdraw; to betake one's self.*—b. *To recover one's self.*

rĕ-cūs-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [for re-caus-o; fr. re, "against"; caus-a, "a cause"] ("To assign a cause against"; hence) *To decline, refuse, shrink from.*

rĕd-ĕo, ĭvi or ĭi, ĭtum, īre, v. n. [red (=re), "back"; ĕo, "to go"] *To go* or *come back; to return.*

rĕd-ĭgo, ēgi, actum, ĭgĕre, 3. v. a. [for rĕd-ăgo; fr. red (=re), "without force"; ăgo, "to lead"] ("To lead" into a particular state; hence) With double Acc. [§ 99]: *To render*, or *make*, an object something; ch. 8.

rĕdĭ-tus, tūs, m. [rĕdĕo, through true root REDI] *A returning, return.*

rĕ-dūco, duxi, ductum, dūcĕre, 3. v. a. [re, "back"; dūco, "to lead"] *To lead*, or *conduct*, *back*.—Pass.: **rĕ-dūcor**, ductus sum, dūci.

rĕ-fĕro, tŭli, lātum, ferre, v. a. irreg. [rĕ, "back"; fĕro; see fĕro] **1.** *To bring*, or *carry*, *back* or *backwards*: pedem referre, (*to carry the foot backwards*; i.e.) *to retire*, *retreat*; ch. 25.—**2.** *To relate*, *mention*.

rĕfĭciendus, a, um, Gerundive of reficio.

rĕ-fĭcio, fēci, fectum, fĭcĕre, 3. v. a. [for rĕ-făcio; fr. re, "again"; făcio, "to make"] ("To make again"; hence) Of vessels: *To repair*, *refit*.

rĕg-io, iōnis, f. [rĕg-o, "to direct"] ("A directing"; hence, "a direction"; hence) *A tract*, *territory*, *region*.

reg-num, ni, n. [rĕgo, "to rule"] ("That which rules"; hence, "sovereignty, kingly government"; hence) *A kingdom*.

rĕlictus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of rĕlinquo.

rĕ-linquo, līqui, lictum, linquĕre, 3. v. a. [rĕ, "behind"; linquo, "to leave"] **1.** *To leave behind* in a place.—**2.** *To abandon*, *forsake*. — Pass.: **rĕ-linquor**, lictus sum, linqui.

rĕlĭqu-us, a, um, adj. [rĕlinquo, through true root RELIQU] **1.** *That is left* or *remains*, *remaining*.—**2.** *The remaining part*, or *rest*, *of* that denoted by the subst. to which it is joined. — **3.** *The rest*, *the remaining*, *the other*.—As Subst.: **rĕlĭqui**, ōrum, m. plur. *The rest*, *the others*.

rĕ-mănĕo, mansi, no sup., mănēre, 2. v. n. [rĕ, "behind"; măneo, "to remain"] *To remain* or *stay behind*.

rĕ-mĭgro, no perf. nor sup., [illegible]grāre, 1. v. n. [re, "back"; mīgro] *To depart*, or *journey*, *back*; *to return*.

rĕ-mitto, mīsi, missum, mittĕre, 3. v. a. [re, "back"; mitto, "to send"] *To send back*.

rĕ-mollesco, no perf. nor sup., mollescĕre, 3. v. n. [re, "again"; mollesco, "to become soft"] ("To become soft again"; hence, "to grow soft"; hence) *To be weakened* or *enervated*.

rĕ-mŏvĕo, mōvi, mōtum, mŏvēre, 2. v. a. [rĕ, "back"; mŏvĕo, "to move"] ("To move back"; hence) *To remove*, *withdraw*.

rēmus, i, m. *An oar*.

rĕ-nuntio, nuntiāvi, nuntiātum, nuntiāre, 1. v. a. [re, "back"; nuntio, "to bring word"] *To bring*, or *carry*, *back word*; *to report*.

rĕ-pĕrio, pĕri, pertum, pĕrīre, 4. v. a. [for rĕ-părio; fr. re, "again"; părio, "to produce"] ("To produce again"; hence) *To find out*, *discover*, *ascertain*.

rĕ-porto, portāvi, portātum, portāre, 1. v. a. [rĕ, "back"; porto, "to carry"] *To carry*, or *convey*, *back*.—Pass.: **rĕ-portor**, portātus sum, portāri.

res, rĕi, f. ("That which is spoken of"; hence) *A thing*, *matter*, *affair* [akin to ῥῆ-μα, fr. ῥέ-ω, "to speak"].

rescĭdi, perf. ind. of rescindo.

rē-scindo, scĭdi, scissum, scindĕre, 3. v. a. [re, "away"; scindo, "to cut"] *To cut away* or *to pieces*; *to break up* a bridge, *etc.*

rĕ-sisto, stĭti, no sup., sistĕre, 3. v. n. [re, "against"; sisto, "to stand"] ("To stand against"; hence) *To withstand*, *resist*, *make opposition* or *resistance*; with Dat. [§ 106(3)] ch. 14.

rĕ-spondĕo, spondi, sponsum, spondēre, 2. v. n. [re, "in return"; spondĕo, "to promise

solemnly"] ("To promise solemnly in return"; hence) *To answer, reply.*

res-publĭca, rĕi-publĭcæ, f. [res; publica (fem. of publĭcus), "public"] *The commonwealth, state:* with Subjective Gen. ch. 16.

rĕ-tĭnĕo, tĭnŭi, tentum, tĭnēre, 2. v. a. [for rĕ-tĕnĕo; fr. rĕ, "back"; tĕnĕo, "to hold"] *To hold,* or *keep, back; to detain.*—Pass.: **rĕ-tĭnĕor**, tentus sum, tĭnēri.

rĕvertĕram, rĕvertērunt; see revertor.

rĕ-vertor, versus sum, verti, 3. v. dep. [rĕ, "back"; vertor, "to turn one's self"] ("To turn one's self back"; hence) *To return.*—N.B. In the ante-Augustan age the perfect and its derivatives are commonly taken from a form **reverto**: *e.g.* rĕvertērunt, ch. 4, where also notice, inf. dep. reverti. The present tense of **reverto** is critically certain in only two passages in two old authors.

rĕ-vincĭo, vinxi, vinctum, vincīre, 4. v. a. [rĕ, "back"; vincĭo, "to bind"] *To bind,* or *fasten, back.*—Pass.: **rĕ-vincĭor**, vinctus sum, vincīri.

rĕvinctus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of rĕvincĭor.

rex, rēgis, m. [for reg-s; fr. reg-o, "to rule"] ("He who rules"; hence) *A king.*

Rhēnus, i, m. *The Rhenus* (now *Rhine*); a river between Gaul and Germany.

rīpa, æ, f. *The bank* of a river.

Rōmāni, ōrum; see Romanus.

Rōm-ānus, āna, ānum, adj. [Rōm-a, "Rome"] *Of,* or *belonging to, Rome; Roman.*—As Subst.: **Rōmāni**, ōrum, m. plur. *The Romans.*

rŏt-a, æ, f. *A wheel* [akin to Sans. *ratha*, "a car *or* chariot"].

Rūf-us, i, m. [ruf-us, "red, red-haired"] ("The red-haired one") *Rufus (Publius Sulpicius)*; a lieutenant-general in Cæsar's army.

rūmor, ōris, m. *Report, common talk, rumour.*

rursus, adv. [contr. fr. rĕversus, "turned back"] ("Back, backwards"; hence) *Back again; again, anew, afresh.*

Săbīnus, i, m. [Săbīnus, "A Sabine"] *Sabinus (Quintus Titurius)*; a lieutenant-general in Cæsar's army.

sæp-e, adv. [obsol. sæp-is, "frequent"] *Frequently, often.*

săgitta, æ, f. *An arrow.*

sălū-s, tis, f. [for salv-ts; fr. salv-ĕo, "to be well *or* in good health"] ("The being well *or* in good health"; hence, "health"; hence) *Safety.*

săt-is, adv.: **1.** *Sufficiently, enough.*—**2.** To denote diminution, like the English "enough": *Moderately, tolerably.*

scapha, æ, f. *A boat* or *skiff* [σκαφή (fr. σκάπ-τω, "to dig out"), "a dig-out"].

sĕcĭus; see secus.

sēcum=cum se; see cum.

sĕcund-um, prep. gov. acc. [sĕcund-us, "following"] ("Following after"; hence) *According to, in accordance with.*

sĕc-undus, unda, undum, adj. [for sequ-undus; fr. sĕqu-or, "to follow"] ("Following"; hence) *Favourable, propitious, fortunate.*

sĕc-us, adv. [prob. for sĕqu-us; fr. sĕqu-or, "to follow"] ("Following"; hence, "less than something before mentioned"; hence, "otherwise"; hence) In comp. with nĭhĭlo, (*less by nothing;* i.e.) *none the less, nevertheless;* here nihilo is abl. of mea-

sure [§ 118]. ☞ Comp. sē-cius.

sed, conj. [same word as sed = sine, "without"] *But.*

sēd-es, is, f. [sēd-ĕo, "to sit"] ("That on which one sits"; hence, "a seat"; hence) *A dwelling-place, abode.*

sĕn-ātus, ātus, m. [senex, sĕn-is, "old man"] ("The office of a *senex*"; hence) *The Senate;* i.e. *the council*, or *assembly, of elders:* at ch. 38 *the* (Roman) *Senate.*

sentent-ĭa, ĭæ, f. [for senti-ent-ia; fr. sentiens, sentient-is, "thinking"] *A way of thinking; an opinion, sentiment.*

sentĭo, sensi, sensum, sentīre, 4. v. a. *To perceive.*

sĕpărātus, a, um: 1. P. perf. pass. of sĕpăro.—2. Pa.: *Separate, distinct.*

sē-păro, părāvi, părātum, părāre, 1. v. a. [sē, "apart"; păro, "to put"] ("To put apart *or* asunder"; hence) *To separate, sever, disjoin*, etc.—Pass.: **sē-păror,** părātus sum, părāri.

sept-em, num. adj. indecl. *Seven* (akin to ἑπτ-ά].

septen-trĭo, triōnis (more frequently plur.), m. [for sept-em-trio; fr. septem; trio, "an ox," as that which is employed in tilling the earth] ("The seven plough-oxen"; hence, "The seven stars near the North Pole, called Charles's Wain, also the Great and little Bear"; hence) *The North Pole, the North.*—N.B. According to Max Müller (*Lectures on Language*, second series, pp. 364, 365) the Roman idea of "seven oxen" is untenable. He regards "trio" as having been originally "strio"; fr. Sans. root STRI, "to strew *or* scatter," and so "a strewer (of light")—a descriptive term for a star. According to this view "septentriones" means "the seven stars."

sept-ĭmus, ĭma, ĭmum, num. ord. adj. [sept-em] *Seventh.*

sept-ŭā-ginta, num. adj. ("Seven tens"; hence) *Seventy* [sept-em; (ua); ginta = κοντα = "ten"].

Sēquăni, ōrum, m. plur. *The Sequani;* a people of Gaul.

sĕqu-or, ūtus sum, i, 3. v. dep.: 1. *To follow.*—2. *To follow in pursuit, pursue* [akin to Gr. ἕπ-ομαι, Sans. root SACH].

sĕquūtus, a, um, P. perf. of sĕquor.

serv-ĭo, īvi *or* ĭi, ītum, īre, 4, v. n. [serv-us, "a slave"] ("To be a slave"; hence) Of reports, *etc.*: With Dat. [§ 106(4)] *To be the slave of; to have regard* or *care for; to pay attention to, heed.*

serv-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. ("To drag away" from an enemy, *etc.*; hence) *To protect, preserve, keep in safety.*

sesquĭ-pĕd-ālis, āle, adj. [sesqui, "one half more"; pes, pĕd-is, "a foot" in length] ("Pertaining to a foot and one half more"; hence) *A foot and a half long, wide*, etc.

sex, num. adj. indecl. *Six* [ἕξ].

sex-cent-i, æ, a, num. adj. [sex, "six"; cent-um, "a hundred"] *Six hundred.*

si, conj. *If* [εἰ].

sī-c, adv. [for si-ce; akin to hic; with suffix ce] *In this way; so, thus; in the following manner.*

sicc-ĭtas, ĭtātis, f. [sicc-us, "dry"] ("The quality of the *siccus*"; hence) *Dryness.*

Sĭgambri, ōrum, m. plur. *The Sigambri;* a powerful German tribe between the Sieg and the Ruhr.

sign-ĭ-fĭc-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a [for sign-i-fac-o; fr. signum, "a sign"; (i) connecting vowel; fac-io, "to make"] ("To

make signs"; hence) *To show, point out, signify, indicate.*—Pass.: **sign-ĭ-fĭc-or,** ātus sum, āri.

signum, i, n. ("A mark, sign"; hence) 1. *A military standard* or *ensign.*—2. *A signal.*

silva, æ, f. *A wood, forest* [akin to ὕλϝη].

sĭm-ŭl, adv. *Together, at once, at the same time:* simul atque, *as soon as* [akin to Gr. ὁμ-οιος, "like"; Sans. *sam-a,* "same"].

sĭmŭlā-tĭo, tĭōnis, f. [simul-(a)-o] ("A feigning"; hence) *A feint, pretence, dissimulation.*

sĭmŭl-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [for sĭmĭl-o; fr. sĭmĭl-is, "like"] ("To make like"; hence) *To feign, pretend, dissemble.*

sĭne, prep. gov. abl. [akin to sē, "apart; without"] *Without.*

sin-gŭli, gulæ, gŭla (rare in sing.), num. distrib. adj.: 1. *One by one, single.*—2. In adverbial force: *Individually* [akin to εἷς, ἑν-ός, "one"].

sĭno, sīvi, sĭtum, sĭnĕre, 3. v. a. *To allow, permit, suffer.*

sōl, sōlis, m. *The sun* [akin to Gr. ἥλ-ιος; Sans. *svar*].

sōl-ĭtūdo, ĭtūdĭnis, f. [sōl-us, "alone"] ("The state of the *sōlus*"; hence) *Loneliness, solitariness; a lonely state.*

so-lvo, lvi, lūtum, lvĕre, 3. v. a. [for sē-lŭo; fr. sē, "apart"; lŭo, "to loosen"] ("To loosen apart"; hence) *To loosen, unloose:* solvere navem, (*to loosen the ship;* i.e.) *to weigh anchor, set sail.*

spătĭum, ĭi, n.: 1. *Distance, interval.*—2. Of time, wherein to do anything: *Space, interval* [σπάδιον, Æolic form of στάδιον].

spĕcĭ-es, ēi, f. [spĕcĭ-o, "to see"] ("That which is seen"; hence) *An appearance.*

spĕcŭlātōr-ĭus, ĭa, ĭum, adj. [spĕcŭlātor, "a spy or scout"] *Pertaining to a spy* or *scout:* speculatorium navigium, *a spy-boat, vessel of observation.*

spē-s, ĕi (Gen. Dat. *and* Abl. Plur. only in post-classical writers), f. [for spĕr-s, fr. sper-o; as seen by *spĕr-es,* an old Acc. Plur. in one of the earliest Roman writers] *Hope, expectation.*

stăbĭl-ĭtas, ĭtātis, f. [stabil-is, "steady"] ("The quality of the *stabilis*"; hence) *Steadiness, firmness,* of foot-soldiers, ch. 33.

stă-tim, adv. [st(a)-o, "to stand"] ("By a standing"; hence) *Immediately, at once.*

stă-tĭo, tĭōnis, f. [st(a)-o, "to stand"] ("A standing"; hence) Of soldiers: *A post, outpost, station.*

stătŭo, stătŭi, stătūtum, stătŭĕre, 3. v. a. [stātus, uncontr. gen. stătŭ-is, "a standing position"] (In causative force: "To make to be in a standing position"; hence) 1. *To put, place, set.*—2. *To decide, resolve, fix, determine.*

strĕp-ĭtus, ĭtūs, m. [strĕp-o, "to make a noise"] *A noise.*

stŭd-ĕo, ŭi, no sup., ĕre, 2. v. a. ("To be in haste" to do, *etc.,* a thing; hence) *To be eager for, very desirous of* [akin to σπουδ-ή, "haste"].

stŭd-ĭum, ĭi, n. [stŭd-ĕo] 1. *Eagerness, eager desire.*—2. *Zeal, energy.*

sub-dūco, duxi, ductum, dūcĕre, 3. v. a. [sŭb, "from below"; dūco, "to draw"] ("To draw from below"; hence) Of the vessels of the ancients: *To draw ashore, haul on land.*

sŭbĭt-o, adv. [sŭbĭt-us, "sudden"] *Suddenly, on a sudden.*

subjectus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of subjĭcĭo.

subjĭcĭendus, a, um, Gerundive of subjĭcĭo.

sub-jĭcĭo, jēci, jectum, jĭcĕre, 3. v. a. [for sub-jăcĭo; fr. sub,

"under"; jăcĭo, "to throw"] 1. *To throw, place, or bring under or beneath.*—2. *To expose to peril.* —Pass.: **sub-jĭcĭor,** jectus sum, jĭci.

sublātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of tollo.

sublĭca, æ, f. *A pile.*

sub-ministro, ministrāvi, ministrātum, ministrāre, 1. v. a. [sŭb, "without force"; ministro, "to supply"] *To supply, furnish.* — Pass.: **sub-ministror,** ministrātus sum, ministrāri.

sub-mitto, misi, missum, mittĕre, 3. v. a. [sŭb, "without force"; mitto, "to send"] *To send, dispatch.*

sub-sĕquor, sĕquūtus sum, sĕqui, 3. v. dep. [sub, "close after"; sĕquor, "to follow"] *To follow close after* or *in close pursuit.*

subsĕquūtus, a, um, P. perf. of subsĕquor.

sub-sĭd-ĭum, ĭi, n. [for sub-sĕd-ĭum; fr. sub, "behind"; sĕd-ĕo, "to sit"] ("A sitting behind"—"that which sits behind"; hence, "a body of reserve"; hence) *Aid, assistance, succour.*

suc-cēdo, cessi, cessum, cēdĕre, 3. v. n. [for sub-cēdo; fr. sŭb; cēdo, "to go *or* come"] 1. [sŭb, "behind"] ("To come behind"; hence) *To go* or *come after,* or *in the place of; to succeed, follow,* etc.—2. [sŭb, "towards, up to"] *To go,* or *come, towards* or *up to; to approach.*

suc-cīdo, cīdi, cīsum, cīdĕre, 3. v. a. [for sub-cædo; fr. sub, "without force"; cædo, "to cut down"] With accessory notion of damage: *To cut down, ravage, destroy.*—Pass.: **suc-cīdor,** cīsus sum, cīdi.

succīsus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of succīdo.

Suevi, ōrum, m. plur. *The Suevi;* a powerful tribe in the North of Germany.

suf-fŏdio, fōdi, fossum, fŏdĕre, 3. v. a. [for sub-fŏdio; fr. sŭb, "beneath"; fŏdio, "to dig"; hence, "to stab"] ("To stab beneath"; hence) Of horses as objects: *To stab in the belly.*—Pass.: **suf-fŏdior,** fossus sum, fŏdi.

suffossus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of suffŏdio.

1. **sŭi,** sĭbi, se, pron. pers. sing. and plur. *Of,* etc., *himself, herself, itself, themselves.*

2. **sŭi,** ōrum; see suus.

Sulpĭtĭus, ĭi, m. *Sulpitius;* a Roman name; see Rufus.

sum, fŭi, esse, v. n.: 1. *To be.* —2. With Gen. [§ 127 *b*]: *To be the property of; to belong to.*—3. With double Dat. [§ 108]: *To be for* something *to* some person *or* thing: sibi usui esse, (*to be for a use to him;* i.e.) *to be useful to him:* ch. 20 [in pres. tenses akin to ἐσ-μί=εἰ-μί, and to Sans. root AS, "to exist, to be"; in Perf. tenses akin to φύ-ω, φῦ-μι, and Sans. root BHŪ, "to be"].

summ-a, æ, f. [summ-us, "highest"] ("That which is highest," *etc.*; hence) *The whole* of any thing, as opp. to a part.

sum-mŏvĕo, mōvi, mōtum, mŏvēre, 2. v. a. [for sub-mŏvĕo; fr. sŭb, "from beneath"; mŏvĕo, "to move"] ("To move from beneath"; hence) *To drive off* or *away.*

summus, a, um; see sŭpĕrus.

sŭpĕrātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of sŭpĕro.

sŭpĕrĭor, us; see sŭpĕrus.

sŭpĕr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [sŭper "above"] ("To rise above"; hence) *To overcome, subdue, vanquish.*—Pass.: **sŭpĕr-or,** ātus sum, āri.

(**sŭpĕr-us,** a, um. adj. [sŭpĕr,

"above"] (1. Pos.: "That is above; on high").—2. Comp.: **sŭpĕrĭor**, us: **a.** Of locality: *Higher, upper.* — **b.** Of time: *Former, preceding.* — **3.** Sup.: **summus**, a, um: **a.** Of locality: (a) *Highest.*—(b) *The highest part of* that denoted by the substantive to which it is in attribution. —**b.** Of degree, *etc.*: *Highest, utmost, very great.*—**c.** *Most important.*)

supplĭcā-tĭo, tĭōnis, f. [supplic(a)-o, "to supplicate"] ("A supplicating"; hence) *A day* (*set apart*) *for prayer* whether by way of thanksgiving or humiliation.

supplĭc-ĭum, ĭi, n. [supplĭc-o, "to kneel down"] ("A kneeling down" for the purpose of punishment; hence) *Punishment.*

sŭpra, adv. *and* prep. [contracted fr. original form sŭpĕrā, adverbial Abl. of sŭpĕrus] ("On the upper side"; hence) **1.** Adv.: Of time: *Before, above, previously.*—**2.** Prep. gov. acc. *Above.*

suspĭcātus, a, um, P. perf. of suspicor.

suspĭc-ĭo, ōnis, f. [suspĭc-or] *Mistrust, suspicion.*

suspĭc-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. [suspĭc-ĭo, "to look at secretly"; hence, "to mistrust"—in which sense it is found, perhaps, only in participles] *To mistrust, suspect.*

sus-tĭnĕo, tĭnŭi, tentum, tĭnēre, 2. v. a. [for subs-tĕnĕo, fr. subs (=sub), "upwards, up"; tĕnĕo, "to hold"] ("To hold upwards *or* up"; hence) **1.** *To support, sustain, maintain.* — **2.** *To bear up against, withstand.*—**3.** *To check, restrain.*

sustŭlĕram, pluperf. ind. of tollo.

sŭ-us, a, um, possess. pron. [sŭ-i] *Of,* or *belonging to, himself* (*herself,* etc.); *his,* etc.; *own.* —As Subst.: **sŭi**, ōrum, m. plur. *Their countrymen,* etc.

tam, adv. [prob. akin to talis, "such"] With Adj.: *So, so very.*

tămen, adv. [perhaps a lengthened form of tam, "so"] ("In so far"; hence) *Nevertheless, notwithstanding, yet, still.*

tantŭ-lus, la, lum, adj. dim. [for tantŏ-lus; fr. tantus, uncontr. gen. tant(o)-i, "so little"] *So little* or *small; so unimportant* or *trivial.*

tant-us, a, um, adj.: **1.** *So much.*—As Subst. in nom. *and* acc. sing.: **tantum**, *So much;* ch. 33.—**2.** *So great.*—**3.** *So small* or *trivial* [akin to Sans. *tâvant,* "so much"].

tard-e, adv. [tardus, "slow"] *Slowly.* ☞ Comp.: tard-ius.

tardĭus; see tarde.

tēlum, i, n. *A weapon,* whether for hurling or for close quarters.

tĕmĕr-e, adv. [obsol. tĕmĕrus, "by chance"] ("After the manner of the *temere*"; hence) With neque (=et non) *And not easily;* ch. 20.

tĕm-o, ōnis, m. ("The cut *or* hewn thing"; hence) *The pole* of a carriage [prob. akin to Gr. τέμ-νω, "to cut"; *or* the Sans. root TAKSH, "to hew with an axe"].

tempes-tas, tātis, f. [for temper-tas; fr. tempus, old gen. tempĕr-is, as proved by existing adverbial abl. tempĕr-i] ("The state, *or* condition, of *tempus*"; hence) **1.**: **a.** *A time, season.*—**b.** *A proper season.*—**2.** Of weather; in a bad sense: *Storm, tempest.*

tem-pus, pŏris, n. ("That which is cut off; a section, portion," *etc.*; hence, "a portion of time; a time"; hence) *Time in general*: ad tempus, at the right

or *proper time*; ch. 23 [root TEM, akin to τέμ-νω, "to cut"].

Tencthĕri, ōrum, m. plur. *The Tenchtheri*; a German tribe on the Rhine.

tĕn-ĕo, ŭi, tum, ēre, 2. v. a.: **1.** *To hold; to have in one's possession*.—**2.** *To hold* or *keep back; to detain*.—**3.** *To occupy*.—Pass.: **tĕn-ĕor**, tus sum, ēri.

tergum, i, n. *The back*, whether of men or beasts: terga vertĕre, *to turn the backs*, i.e. *to take to flight, to flee*; post tergum, (*behind the back*, i.e.) *in the rear*.

ter-ra, ræ, f. ("The dry thing"; hence) **1.** *The earth*, as such.—**2.** *The earth, soil, ground* [prob. akin to Gr. τέρ-σομαι, "to be, *or* become, dry"; Sans. root TRISH (TARSH), "to thirst"].

tĕrr-or, ōris, m. [terr-ĕo, "to frighten"] *Affright, alarm, terror*.

ter-tĭus, tĭa, tĭum, adj. [tres, t(e)r-Ium, "three"] ("Pertaining to *tres*"; hence) *The third*.

tignum, ni, n. ("The thing hewn" with an axe; hence) *A beam, pile* [akin to Sans. root TAKSH, "to chip *or* hew"].

tĭm-ĕo, ŭi, no sup., ēre, 2. v. a. *To be afraid of, to fear*.

tĭm-or, ōris, m. [tĭm-ĕo] ("A fearing"; hence) *Fear, terror*.

Titŭrĭus, Ii, m. *Titurius* (*Quintus Sabinus*); a lieutenant-general in Cæsar's army.

Tĭtus, i, m. *Titus*; a Roman name.

tollo, sustŭli, sublātum, tollĕre [root TOL, whence tŭli; see fĕro] **1.** *To lift up*: tollere anchoram, *to weigh anchor*.—**2.** *To take up* from its, *etc.*, place; *to carry* or *convey away*.—Pass.: **tollor**, sublātus sum, tolli.

tor-mentum, menti, n. [for torqu-mentum; fr. torqu-ĕo, "to hurl"] ("The hurling thing"; hence) *A military engine* for hurling missiles.

tōtus, a, um, adj. *All, all the, the whole, the whole of* (denoting a thing in its entirety).

trab-s, is, f. *A beam, a timber* [akin to τράπ-ηξ].

trădĭtus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of trado.

trā-do, dĭdi, dĭtum, dĕre, 3. v. a. [tra (=trans), "across"; do, "to give"] ("To give across"; hence) *To hand down*.—Pass.: **trā-dor**, dĭtus sum, di.

trans, prep. gov. acc. *Beyond, across, over* [akin to Sans. root TRĪ, "to pass over"].

transdūcendus, a, um, Gerundive of transdūco.

trans-dūco, duxi, ductum, dūcĕre, 3. v. a. [trans, "across"; dūco, "to lead"] *To lead across*.

trans-ĕo, ĭvi *or* Ii, ĭtum, īre, v. a. irreg. [trans, "across"; ĕo, "to go"] *To go across* a thing; *to cross*, or *pass, over*.

transĭtūrus, a, um, P. fut. of transeo.

transjec-tus, tūs, m. [for transjac-tus; fr. TRANSJAC, true root of transjĭcĭo, "to throw across"; Pass. in reflexive force, "to throw one's self across," *i.e.* "to cross *or* pass over"] *A crossing* or *passing over, passage*.

transportandus, a, um, Gerundive of transporto.

trans-porto, portāvi, portātum, portāre, 1. v. a. [trans, "across"; porto, "to carry"] *To carry*, or *convey, across* or *over; to transport*.

trĕ-cent-i, æ, a, num. adj. [for trĭ-cent-i; fr. tres, t(e)r-Ium, "three"; cent-um, "a hundred"] *Three hundred*.

Trēvĭri, ōrum, m. *The Treviri*; a people of Gallia Belgica.

Triboci, ōrum, m. plur. *The Triboci*; a German tribe on the left bank of the Rhine, in the modern Alsace.

trĭb-ūnus, ūni, m. [trĭb-us,

"a tribe"] ("One pertaining to a *tribus*"; hence) *A tribune:* tribunus militum, *a military tribune.*

trī-d-ŭum, ŭi, n. [for trī-dī-vum; fr. tres, trī-um, "three"; di-es, "a day"] ("A thing pertaining to three days"; hence) *A space of three days; three days.*

trī-enn-ĭum, ĭi, n. [for trī-ann-ĭum; fr. tres, trī-um, "three"; ann-us, "a year"] ("A thing pertaining to three years"; hence) *A space of three years; three years.*

trī-ginta, num. adj. indecl. ("Three tens"; hence) *Thirty* [tres, trī-um, "three"; ginta = κοντα = "ten"].

tri-plex, plĭcis, adj. [for trī-plic-s; fr. trēs, trī-um, "three"; plĭco, "to fold"] *Three-fold, triple.*

truncus, i, m. *The trunk*, or *stem, of a tree.*

tŭ-ĕor, ĭtus sum, ēri, 2. v. dep. ("To look upon, behold"; hence) With accessory notion of care or protection: *To protect, defend.*

tum, adv. *At that time; then* [prob. akin to a demonstr. root TO; Gr. τό].

turma, æ, f. *A troop*, or *squadron, of horse.*

turpĭor, ĭus; see turpis.

turpis, e, adj. *Shameful, base, disgraceful.* ☞ Comp.: turpĭor.

tū-tus, ta, tum, adj. [tŭ-ĕor] "to see to"] ("Seen to, guarded"; hence) *Safe, secure.*

ŭ-bi, adv. [akin to qui] *When:* ubi primum, (*when first*, i.e.) *as soon as.*

Ubii, ōrum, m. plur. *The Ubii;* a German tribe, near the modern Cologne.

ulciscor, ultus sum, ulcisci, 3. v. dep. *To punish, take vengeance on.*

ul-lus, la, lum, adj. [for un-lus; fr. un-us, "one"] *Any one, any.*

ulter-ĭor, ĭus, comp. adj. [obsol. ulter, "beyond"] ("More beyond") *Further.*

ultĭmus, a, um, sup. adj. *Furthest; most distant* or *remote.* ☞ Comp.: ultĕrĭor.

ultr-o, adv. [obsol. ulter, ultr-i, "beyond"] ("Beyond, on the further side"; hence) *On his,* etc., *part; of one's own accord.*

ūn-ā, adv. [Adverbial Abl. of ūn-us, "one"] *At one and the same time.*

u-nde, adv. [for cu-nde (= qu-nde), fr. qu-i] *From which place, whence.*

und-ĭ-que, adv. [und-e; (i) connecting vowel; que, indefinite suffix] ("Whencesoever"; hence) *From all parts* or *every quarter; on all sides.*

ūn-ĭ-versus, versa, versum adj. [un-us; (i); versus, "turned"] ("Turned into one"; hence) *All together, the whole.*

ūn-us, a, um (Gen. ūnīus; Dat. ūni), adj.: 1. *One:* ad unum, *to a man;* ch. 15.—2. *Alone, only,* etc.; at ch. 16 folld. by ex [εἷς, ἐν-ός].

Usĭpĕtes, um, m. plur. *The Usipetes;* a Germanic tribe near the Tenctheri.

u-s-que, adv. [akin to quī; with (s) epenthetic; quĕ, indefinite suffix] *Even:* usque ad, *even up to* or *till.*

1. **ū-sus**, sūs, m. [for ut-sus fr. ūt-or] 1. *Use, employment.*—2. *Service, advantage, benefit.* usui esse, *to be advantageous* to some one (expressed by a dative); chapters 20, 25.—3. *Need, occasion.*—4. *Experience.*

2. **ūsus**, a, um, P. perf. of ūtor.

ut (originally ŭtī), adv. and conj. [prob. akin to quī] 1. Adv.

As.—**2.** Conj.: **a.** *That=to* with English Inf.—**b.** *So that.*—**c.** *To the end that, in order that.*

ŭter-que, utră-que, utrumque (Gen. utrius-que; Dat. utrique), pron. adj. [uter, "which" of two; "one *or* the other"; que, "and"] *Both one and the other; both, each.*—As Subst.: **utrique,** m. plur. *Both sides;* ch. 26.

ŭti; see ut.

ūt-ĭlis, ĭle, adj. [ut-or, "to use"] ("That may, *or* can, be used"; hence) *Useful, serviceable, profitable, advantageous:*—sometimes with Dat. [§ 106, (3)]. ☞ Comp.: ūtĭl-ĭor.

ūtĭl-ĭtas, ĭtātis, f. [util-is] ("The quality of the *utilis*"; hence) *Usefulness, serviceableness, benefit, profit, advantage.*

ūtor, ūsus sum, ūti, 3. v. dep. With Abl. [§ 119, (*a*)]: *To use, make use of, employ.*

utr-im-que, adv. [uterque ("both one and the other"), utr-(ius)-que; with adverbial suffix im inserted between que and the theme of the first portion of this compound word] *On both sides.*

uxor, ōris, f. *A wife, spouse.*

văc-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. *To be empty, void,* or *vacant; to be unoccupied.*

vădum, i, n. [vād-o, "to go"] ("That through which one can go"; hence) *A shallow, shoal.*

văgātus, a, um, P. perf. of văgor.

văg-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. [vag-us, "wandering"] *To wander, roam at large,* etc.

Vahălis, is, m. *The Vahalis* (now *Waal*), forming the left arm of the Rhine.

vast-o, ***āvi,*** ***ātum,*** **āre, 1. v. a.** [vast-us, "empty"] ("To make *vastus*"; hence) *To lay waste, ravage.*

vectīgāl-is, e, adj. [vectīgal, "tribute"] *Of,* or *belonging to, tribute; tributary.*

vel, conj. [akin to vol-o, velle, "to wish"] ("Wish *or* choose"; hence) *Or if you will, or:* vel . . . vel, *either . . . or.*

vēnā-tĭo, tĭōnis, f. [vēn(a)-or, "to hunt"] *Hunting, the chase.*

ven-do, dĭdi, dĭtum, dĕre, 3. v. a. [vēn-um, "sale"; do, "to place"] ("To place, *or* expose, for sale"; hence) *To sell, vend.*

Vĕnĕti, ōrum, m. plur. *The Veneti;* a people of Gallia Lugdūnensis.—Hence: **Vĕnĕt-ĭcus,** ĭca, ĭcum, adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, the Veneti:* bellum Veneticum, *the war with the Veneti.*

Vĕnĕtĭcus, a, um; see Vĕnĕti.

vĕnĭo, vēni, ventum, vĕnīre, 4. v. n.: **1.** *To come.*—**2.** Impers. Pass.: ventum erat, *it had been come* (by them); i.e. *they had come;* ch. 28.

vent-ĭto, ĭtāvi, ĭtātum, ĭtāre, 1. v. n. intens. [vent-o, "to come often"] *To come very often, to keep coming.*

ventum erat; see vĕnĭo.

ventūrus, a, um, P. fut. of venio.

vent-us, i, m. *Wind* [akin to Sans. root VĀ, "to blow" (part. pres. *vānt*)].

vĕr-ĕor, ĭtus sum, ēri, 2. v. dep. *To fear, dread, be afraid of.*

verg-o (perf. acc. to some versi), no sup., ĕre, 3. v. n. *To bend, turn, incline itself;* i.e. of places, *to lie* or *be situate* in any direction.

vĕrĭtus, a, um, P. perf. of vĕrĕor.

vēr-o, adv. [vēr-us, "true"] ("In truth"; hence) *But in fact, but in deed, however.*

verto, verti, versum, vertĕre, 3. v. a. *To turn* [akin to Sans. root VRIT, "to turn"].

vēr-us, a, um, adj. *True.*

vestīg-ĭum, ĭi, n. [vestīg-o, "to track"] ("A tracking"—"that which is tracked"; hence) **1.** *A foot-print:* ĕŏdem vestīgĭo rĕmănēre, (*to remain in the same foot-print;* i.e.) *to remain in the same spot without moving the feet;* ch. 2.—**2.** Of time: *Point, moment, instant,*—Adverbial expression: ē vestīgĭo, *Instantly, forthwith.*

vest-ĭo, īvi *or* ĭi, ītum, īre, 4. v. a. [vest-is, "a garment, clothing"] *To clothe.* — Pass.: **vest-ĭor,** ītus sum, īri.

1. **vestī-tus,** tūs, m. [vestī-o, "to clothe"] ("A clothing"; hence) *Clothing, clothes, dress.*

2. **vestītus,** a, um, P. perf. pass. of vestio.

vexo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. intens. [= veh-so; fr. veh-o] ("To carry much *or* frequently"; hence, of the result of such carrying; "to move violently"; hence) *To harass, ravage, lay waste,* etc.

vĭa (old form **vĕ-a**), æ, f. [for ve-ha; fr. vĕ-ho, "to carry"] ("That which carries *or* conveys"; hence) **1.** *A way, road.* —**2.** *A journey, march.*

vīc-us, i, m. *A village* [akin to οἶκ-ος, "a house," with digamma prefixed].

vĭdeo, vīdi, vīsum, vĭdēre, 2. v. a.: **1.** Act.: **a.** *To see.* — **2.** Pass.: **a.** *To be seen.*—**b.** *To seem, appear.*— Pass.: **vĭdĕor,** vīsus sum, vĭdēri [akin to Sans. root VID, in original force of "to see"].

vĭgĭl-ĭa, ĭæ, f. [vigil-o, "to watch"] *A watch* by night.

vī-ginti, num. adj. indecl. ("Twice ten"; hence) *Twenty* [for bī-ginti; fr. bi (= bis), "twice"; ginti = κοντα = "ten"].

vinc-ŭlum, ŭli, n. [vinc-ĭo, "to bind"] ("The binding thing"; hence) **1.** *A chain, bond, fetter.*—**2.** Plur.: *Chains, fetters,* i.e. (sometimes) *prison.*

vīn-um, i, n. *Wine* [ϝοῖν-ος].

vĭr, vĭri, m. *A man* [akin to Gr. ἥρ-ως; Sans. *vīr-a,* "a hero"].

vīres; see vis.

vir-tus, tūtis, f. [vir, "a man"] ("The quality of the *vir*"; hence) *Courage, bravery, valour.*

vis, vis (plur. **vīres,** ĭum), f.: **1.** *Strength, might.* — **2.** *Power.* —**3.** *Force, violence, impetuosity* [ϝίς].

vīsus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of vĭdĕo.

vī-ta, tæ, f. [for viv-ta; fr. vīv-o, "to live"] ("That which is lived"; hence) *Life.*

vīvo, vixi, victum, vīvĕre, 3. v. n. ("To live, have life"; hence) With Abl.: *To live, support* or *maintain one's self* by something [akin to Sans. root JĪV, whence also βιϝ-όω].

vŏlo, vŏlŭi, no sup., velle, v. a. irreg. *To have a wish* or *desire for; to wish, desire* [akin to βόλ-ομαι = βούλ-ομαι, "to wish"; also to Sans. root VṚI, *or* VṚĪ, *or* VAR, "to choose"].

vŏlun-tas, tātis, f. [for vŏlent-tas; fr. vŏlens, volent-is, "willing"] ("The quality of the *volens*"; hence) *Will, inclination.*

Volusēnus, i, m. *Volusenus* (*Caius*); a military tribune in the Roman army in Gaul.

Vŏsĕgus, i, m. *Vosegus* (now *Vosges*); a mountain-chain in Gaul.

vox, vōcis, f. [for voc-s; fr. vŏc-o, "to call"] ("That which

calls or calls out"; hence) *The voice.*

vulgus, i, m. *and* n. *The multitude* or *mass; the common people, mob, populace* [prob. akin to ϝόχλος, "a crowd"].

vulnĕrātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of vulnĕro.

vulnĕr-o, avi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [vulnus, vulnĕr-is, "a wound"] *To wound.*—Pass.: **vulnĕr-or**, ātus sum, āri.

vuln-us, ĕris, n. *A wound* [akin to Sans. *vran-a*, "a wound"; fr. root VRAN, "to wound"].

ADDENDA.

ădhĭbĭtus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of adhĭbĕo.

angustĭor, us, comp. of angustus.

că-sus, sūs, m. [for cad-sus; fr. căd-o, "to fall out, happen"] ("A falling out *or* happening"; hence) **1.** *Chance, accident.*—**2.** *Mishap, misfortune, calamity.*

Crassus, i, m. [crassus, "thick"] *Crassus (Marcus)*, the Roman triumvir. He was consul with Pompey B.C. 70, and again B.C. 55. It is to the latter year that reference is made in ch. i.

curr-us, ūs, m. [curr-o, "to run"] ("A running"; hence, "that which runs"; hence) *A chariot, car.*

dĕ-inde, adv. [de, "from"; inde, "thence"] ("From thence"; hence) In time: *Thereafter, afterwards, after this, then.*

ēgrĕdĭens, ntis, P. pres. of ēgrĕdĭor.

fĕro:—at end of article, p. 46, add Pass.: **fĕror**, lātus sum, ferri.

firm-ĭtūdo, ĭtūdĭnis, f. [firmus, "firm"] ("The quality of the *firmus*"; hence) *Firmness, strength, solidity.*

grāt-ĭa, ĭæ, f. [grāt-us, in etymological force of "provided, *or* gifted, with favour"] ("The quality of the *grātus*"; hence) *Favour, regard, esteem, friendship.*

grăvĭor, us, comp. of grăvis.

grăvissĭme, sup. of grăvĭter.

inertĭor, us, comp. of iners.

insistens, ntis, P. pres. of insisto.

ĭnūsĭtātĭor, us, comp. of ĭnūsĭtātus.

lăbōrans, ntis, P. pres. of lăbōro.

longinquĭor, us, comp. of longinquus.

mane, adv. *Early in the morning.*

mōbĭl-ĭtas, ĭtātis, f. [mōbĭlis, "easily moved"; hence, of persons, "quick, rapid"] ("The quality of the *mōbilis*"; hence) *Quickness, rapidity, speed.*

na-scor (old form **gna-**), tus sum, sci, 3. v. dep. *To be born* [root NA=GNA, another form of root GEN=Gr. γεν., and akin to Sans. root JAN in intransitive force].

oct-in-gent-i, æ, a, num. adj. plur. [for oct-in-cent-i; fr. oct-o, "eight"; (in) epenthetic: cent-um, "a hundred"] *Eight hundred.*

părandus, a, um, Gerundive of păro.

per-tĭnĕo, tĭnŭi, tentum,

tĭnēre, 2. v. n. [for per-tĕnĕo; fr. per, in "augmentative" force; tĕnĕo, "to hold"] ("To hold, *or* lay hold of, thoroughly"; hence, "to reach, stretch, extend" to a place; hence) *To tend, lead, have reference* to a matter, *etc.*

prædandi, Gerund in di fr. prædor.

prœlĭ-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. [prœlĭ-um, "a battle"] *To join battle, engage in battle, battle, fight.*

rĕcep-tus, tūs, m. [for rĕcap-tus; fr. rĕcĭpĭo (folld. by personal pron. in reflexive force), in military language, "to betake one's self, *etc.* back"; *i.e.* "to retire, retreat"; through true root RECAP] *A retreating, retreat.*

rĕlātūrus, a, um, P. fut. of rĕfĕro.

rĕversūrus, a, um, P. fut. of revertor.

tĭmens, ntis, P. pres. of tĭmĕo.

transĕundi, Gerund in di fr. transĕo.

Transrhēnāni, ōrum; see Transrhēnānus.

Trans-rhēn-ānus, āna, ānum, adj. [trans, "across"; Rhēn-us, "the Rhine"] *That is across,* or *beyond, the Rhine.*—As Subst.: **Transrhēnāni,** ōrum, m. plur. *The men,* or *dwellers, across* or *beyond the Rhine.*

ūsūrus, a, um, P. fut. of ūtor.

vastātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of vasto.

vast-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [vast-us, "empty"] ("To make empty"; hence) *To lay waste, ravage.*—Pass.: **vast-or,** ātus sum, āri.

vĭāt-or, tōris, m. [vi(a)-o, "to travel"] *A traveller*

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